BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER
AIR FORCE MATERIEL COMMAND

AFMC MANUAL 23-4

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Supply

COMPUTATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR EQUIPMENT ITEMS

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This manual implements AFPD 23-1, *Requirements and Stockage of Materiel*, and AFMCPD 23-1, *Sustainment Materiel Acquisition Policy*. This manual tells how to operate the requirements portion of the Air Force Equipment Management System (AFEMS). The Equipment Item Requirements Computation System (D039) supports this function. This manual applies to the inventory management specialists (IMS) and single managers (SM), at all AFMC field units (except AMARC and the USAF Medical Center, WPAFB). This policy does not apply to the US Air Force Reserve or Air National Guard units or members. Refer any suggestions or questions on this instruction to WR-ALC/LED.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This manual changes the office symbol HQ AFMC/DRCS with WR-ALC/LED and replaces attachment 1, Modernized Air Force Equipment Management Data Process Flow, with Output Products List.

Chapter 1

POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1.1. Policy. The basic policies, logistic objectives, and principle features in the ADPE system for managing the requirements function apply to nonexpendable equipment expendability, recoverability, reparability category (ERRC) designator ND2 (ERRC Code S) or NF2 (ERRC Code U).

NOTE. Equipment items are separate, primary, end items (other than the weapon system itself) needed by an individual or activity to perform an assigned mission. Equipment items have been known by many terms (end items, replacement items, etc) and are items which do not "normally" lose their identity when in use.

1.2. Authority. AFMC is responsible for determining Air Force dollar requirements for central procurement equipment requirements (AFI 23-101). All commands, however, are responsible for contributing the usage and asset data needed to accurately determine these requirements.

1.3. Responsibilities.

1.3.1. WR-ALC/LED (Equipment Systems Division) will.

1.3.1.1. Develop and implement policy guidance for determining requirements.

1.3.1.2. Initiate management improvements. Ask for revisions to the Classified Equipment Requirements Computation (CERC/D039) and Requirements Data Bank Equipment Subsystem (RDB/D200.C) systems, as required, to do these improvements. Input all C4 Systems Requirements Documents (CSRDs) to resolve system problems.

1.3.1.3. Control submission of acquisition plans, budget estimates, and management products.

1.3.1.4. Help in resolving any system or individual item problems which cannot be solved at the Air Logistics Center (ALC) level.

1.3.1.5. Provide for the indoctrination and training of WR-ALC/LED personnel on data input to D200.C (tables, indexes, etc.) and use of output products.

1.3.1.6. Maintain AFMCMAN 23-4.

1.3.1.7. Furnish D200.C input and output schedules to the ALCs.

1.3.1.8. Determine and develop format of input data and output.

1.3.1.9. Verify and update tables, codes, factors, formats, etc. for D200.C.

1.3.1.10. Ensure changes to D039 and D200.C policy are coordinated with HQ AFMC/LG, Materiel Systems Group (MSG), and the ALCs.

1.3.2. MSG/SX will.

1.3.2.1. Develop and implement system specifications, users manual and corresponding documentation.

1.3.2.2. Perform detail planning, system design, and machine programming to do phased mechanical computations.

1.3.2.3. Provide system surveillance and conduct training for operations.

1.3.2.4. Verify and update system files.

1.3.3. Each Single Manager (SM) will.

1.3.3.1. Ensure timely accomplishment of all logistic actions required to support assigned systems.

1.3.3.2. Provide the Item Management Specialist (IMS) with all requirements input data not provided by standard Air Force Equipment Management System (AFEMS/C001) input systems to ensure complete and valid support for assigned weapon and support systems. SM will review the Reported Assets and Requirements (RAR) to ensure reported data is accurate and complete. Reported data will be made available within 30 days of the computation as of date (i.e., by 30 April for the as of 31 March computation).

1.3.3.3. Ensure the command equipment management offices (CEMO) are provided with projected support equipment (SE) requirements; these requirements are included mechanically in the D039 system. Also, make sure the IMS is given current SE requirements and all changes.

1.3.3.4. Ensure complete forecast data is in AFEMS/C001. The SM will coordinate with the MAJCOM to ensure forecast data is submitted. If necessary, the SM will provide the missing forecast data to the IMS. Forecast data must be available for all standard (common) and developmental (peculiar) equipment needed to support assigned systems.

1.3.3.5. Submit projected additive item requirements to the IMS for government furnished equipment (GFE) to be installed or used in the manufacture of contractor furnished equipment (CFE), and for equipment items which must be provided to the contractors scheduled to perform depot maintenance. Advise the IMS to delete additive requirements when they no longer exist.

1.3.3.6. Submit projected additive requirements to the IMS to support approved modification programs. Requirements should be furnished lead-time away from the need date and be identified by national stock number (NSN), quantity, and date required. Advise the IMS to delete additive requirements when they no longer exist.

1.3.3.7. Ensure that CFE due-in asset information is file maintained in AFEMS prior to each quarterly computation.

1.3.4. The ALC D039/D200.C Monitor will.

1.3.4.1. Provide all related information required by WR-ALC/LED (e.g., termination report, DD1000 information, etc.).

1.3.4.2. Report any mechanized system problems to WR-ALC/LED.

1.3.5. The Item Management Division at an ALC will.

1.3.5.1. Ensure all involved IMS are instructed on any changes to the system pertinent to assigned functions and that formalized training is provided as required.

1.3.6. Each ALC IMS will.

1.3.6.1. Make sure complete and accurate requirements and asset data are in the requirements computations. See Chapter 9 for asset reconciliation policy.

1.3.6.2. Collect, analyze, maintain, process, assemble, and submit requirements and asset data according to this instruction.

1.3.6.3. Notify higher headquarters of any system or individual item problem which cannot be solved at ALC level. Generally, any mechanized system problem will be called to the attention of the ALC D039/D200.C monitor (see Para 1.3.4.2.).

1.3.7. Each Equipment Specialist (ES) will.

1.3.7.1. Provide the IMS replacement methodology, usage, rates and factors data to ensure timely and accurate computation of equipment requirements.

1.3.7.2. Assist, review and collaborate with the IMS to determine replacement requirements and nonstandard factors.

1.4. Economic Consideration. Consistent with Air Force policy, the requirements system is designed to ensure the best materiel support readiness and operational capability at minimum expense. This is done by combining minimum essential authorization data with maximum useable asset data to determine a realistic net item requirement. Although all of the techniques used in the requirements system are discussed in this instruction, some of the more prominent economic considerations are.

1.4.1. Use of precisely screened, policed, edited, and updated minimum essential authorization data reported by Air Force bases and major commands through AFEMS.

1.4.2. Economic application, alignment, and allocation of useable assets which takes into consideration the item preferred, cost, location, need date, priority of user, and condition of asset.

1.4.3. Incorporation of multiple or integrated management concepts to simultaneously develop acquisition plans, budget estimates, interservice utilization and disposition data, requirements inventory analysis reports, candidates for contract termination, retention levels, disposal quantities, and master repair schedule data.

1.5. Type of Items. The items in this instruction are commonly referred to as equipment or replacement items. These items are defined as centrally acquired (PSC 5) ND2 and NF2 ERRC-coded S and U items respectively. Other items reported as in-use substitutes for any of these items will be included in the computation only to the extent of their reported use. All centrally acquired ND2 and NF2 items, common and peculiar, standard and developmental except FSC 8115 and 8145, with a materiel management code (MMC) of AN, AP, AS, CN, PQ, or TE (engine containers); FSC 3510 (laundry and dry cleaning equipment); and MMC of CM (nuclear ordinance), PU, XV, XW, XX, XY and XZ must be included in the requirements computation system.

1.6. Requirements Management.

1.6.1. The requirements computation, while important, is only one of the tools for effective equipment management. The requirements computation system will provide the basis for making many decisions on the total scope of item management efforts. Keep requirements computation in the proper perspective; make a distinction between a factual statement of requirements and the ability to fund these requirements from available resources. Do not adjust the requirements computation to arrive at a preconceived figure which cannot be substantiated by the most severe application of authorization, program, and asset data.

1.6.2. There are times when changes to a USAF program directive (PD) occur too late for standard reporting through AFEMS. These changes must be supplied to the appropriate ALC IMS directly from the MAJCOM or SM. As a result, the IMS will make manual changes to requirement plans and equipment item budgets to support the off-line requirements. All initial requirements will be filled before replacement of existing equipment.

1.6.3. The equipment IMS will buy the most economical quantity of support equipment within the computed/authorized requirement that can reasonably be procured to support worldwide support equipment needs. The IMS should work closely with the appropriate contracting personnel to acquire price comparison/evaluation data to support all economical buy considerations.

1.6.4. Support Equipment/Equipment Procurement Planning Criteria.

1.6.4.1. Look at the buy year, budget year, and outyears requirements to be supported.

1.6.4.2. Consider the firmness of all your requirements by assessing the risk of rapidly changing technology, weapon system reprogramming efforts, unprogrammed requirements, and the current priority for all outstanding equipment requirements.

1.6.4.3. Replacement program quantities should be bought out as soon as possible, considering total equipment requirement priorities.

1.6.5. The justification and logic to support economic equipment buys and the economic buy quantity will be input on the Notepad in D200.C.

1.6.6. Certain types of equipment cannot be procured in economic quantities because of special considerations such as: budget program funding and quantity constraints; unique warehousing; contractor production limitations; military construction projects scheduling; excessive handling and second destination transportation cost, and others; therefore, equipment procurement planning should reflect the evaluation of all known impacts.

1.6.7. Support equipment requirements are procured only against authorizations, but actual buy requirements may be smaller quantities. However, in those situations where economical SE buys can be made, do so. The bottom line is support of mission essential requirements while economizing on equipment procurements where it is reasonable.

1.7. Frequency of Computations. The D039/D200.C produce four quarterly and two updated computations a year. All computation products are available to users via on-line requests or as output products. Approved personnel may request access to the full report or limit their visibility using various criteria (see Chapter 2).

1.7.1. In addition to the availability of the on-line and output products, several output products are pushed to the IMS once the computation products are produced. Tapes of these pushed products are produced for each ALC. These pushed products are.

1.7.1.1. The basic Index of Actions (IA) provides the IMS with a list of Subgroup Master (SGM) NSNs by status in descending dollar value (see Chapter 6).

1.7.1.2. The Projected Requirements and Assets (PRA) report is produced for SGM NSNs computing in a termination, buy, budget, budget+1, or excess status, or the program/inventory has incurred significant changes since the previous computation cycle (see Chapter 6).

1.7.1.3. The Asset Reconciliation Worksheet (AR) is produced for those items meeting the criteria listed in Chapter 9.

1.7.2. Two quarterly computations, produced using March and September data in AFEMS, are also called semiannual computations. The IMS may accomplish file maintenance to the Item Management Control Data (IMCD) and the detail records in the RAR. File maintenance actions taken in these two products will effect changes to all of the other computation products once the data is recomputed and produced as an updated computation (see Chapter 5).

1.7.3. The updated computations recompute the March and September data after IMS have reviewed and file maintained the detail records. The IMS may accomplish file maintenance to the IMCD, the RAR Section 4, and the Weapon System (WS) file maintenance product. File maintenance actions accomplished in WS will effect changes to several of the other computation products (see Chapter 11).

1.7.4. The two remaining quarterly computations are produced using June and December data. The IMS may accomplish file maintenance to the IMCD, the RAR Section 4, and the WS.

1.8. Management by Item and by Weapon/Support System. To facilitate materiel management actions required by both the IM and SM, requirements for equipment items are computed to a net by organization, by base, by major command, and by weapon and support system. Net requirements, so developed, are shown for each subgroup (computation group) within the interchangeability and substitution (I&S) group.

1.9. IMS, SM and ES Relationship. While AFMC functional requirements hold the IMS responsible for adequate and timely support of assigned items, the SM is assigned the same responsibility for individual weapon and support systems, and the ES is assigned the responsibility to ensure the replacement requirements and factors used in the computation process are accurate. The IMS is responsible for the aggregation, review, update, and approval of all weapon system input data with regard to completeness and accuracy. The SM is responsible for providing the IMS all requirements input data not provided by standard reporting input systems to ensure complete and valid support of assigned weapon and support systems. The ES is responsible for providing the IMS with the replacement methodology, usage, rates, and factors to be used in the computation of equipment requirements. Coordination between the IMS, SM and ES is essential to make sure current and future weapon and support systems are fully supported on a timely basis. This coordination prevents the duplication of requirements by SM, IMS, and ES, or by standard system input versus nonstandard factors and SM/IMS additive input.

1.10. Management Intervention. Management should not consider the mechanical determination of requirements as a perfect mathematical application and summation of data. Judgment, practical knowledge, and experience acquired by the IMS, SM, ES, customer, and manufacturer must be considered in determining valid and justifiable requirements. Management will use these considerations to analyze and refine quantities generated by system factors, programs, and data elements. The IMS must consider the impact adjustments would have on the requirements computation. All changes to reported data should be completely justified and documented in the Notepad with source documents placed in file to support these actions.

1.11. Requirements Data. Basic data used in determining gross materiel requirements is.

1.11.1. Authorized Equipment Data. The equipment data is managed under AFMAN 23-110, Vol 4, and input to the C001. All personnel considering changes to the reported authorization data should clearly understand the difference between maximum quantities allowed in the Allowance Standards (AS) and minimum quantities established as authorizations from these AS.

1.11.2. IM and SM Additive Data. In general, these additive equipment requirements are not covered in Para 1.11.1. More detailed information regarding additive requirements can be found in Chapter 2.

1.11.3. Replacement Data.

1.11.3.1. The IMS and ES are responsible for replacement requirements; they should closely coordinate their activities in this area. In general, the ES should indicate the replacement criteria code to be used. The replacement criteria code indicates the method/procedure the computing system will use to compute the replacement quantities. Some of the methods use replacement factors. Zero factors should be entered for any item which is maintained on the component basis rather than being condemned and replaced in its entirety. Specific instructions on the entry and processing of replacement criteria codes, factors and other unrelated data are in Chapter 12.

1.11.3.2. Personnel involved in choosing/changing the method to be used to compute the replacement program should understand all assets are not incorporated in the replacement requirements calculations. Excess, retention and funded/on order assets will not be considered. Further, assets applied or allocated to War Readiness Materiel (WRM) requirements, replacement requirements (including manually computed replacement programs), or requirements citing special Allowance Source Codes (ASCs) will not be considered in computing nonvehicle replacement requirements. These special ASCs are 000 (Unauthorized Equipment On Hand), 014 (Individual Training Items), 040 (R&D Nonlisted Items), 044 (Gift Property), 047 (Collateral Equipment), 048 (EAID Retention Item), 049 (R&D Stock Listed Items), 050 (Equipment on Loan to USAF from Other Government Agencies), 052 (Stock/Operating Levels), 053 (Test Support Table Equipment), 054 (Special Project Equipment), 055 (Class III Training Equipment), 057 (Contractor Loaned Items for Service Test), 058 (Emergency Contingency Allowances), 064 (Inter/Intra Command Loan), 076 (Equipment Inactivations/Closures), 986 (Quick Reaction Capability), and 987(Temporary Required Equipment).

1.11.3.3. There are six methods of computing replacement requirements.

1.11.3.3.1. The standard method computes replacement requirements by application of the replacement factor, adjusted by a time factor, against the anticipated in-use assets. When adequate condemnation and in-use history data are available, the factor will be machine generated.

1.11.3.3.2. When adequate condemnation and in-use history data are not available or the resulting factor is unrealistic, the IM and ES may decide to manually compute the factor. The logic used to compute the factor should be filed and reference to the documentation should be annotated on the Notepad.

1.11.3.3.3. The Projected Usage and Life Expectancy (PULE) procedure forecasts future condemnation quantities.

1.11.3.3.3.1. It is based on the known age of the assets, the projected life expectancy, and the probability of condemnation. When these data elements and the appropriate replacement criteria code are entered, D039 will mechanically compute replacement require-

ments. This process is most effective where condemnation history is limited and where assets have been in the Air Force inventory less than 10 years (See Chapter 2).

1.11.3.3.3.2. The IMS having the condemnation history, asset history, acquisition history, and other data readily available, should input any available data needed to compute the replacement factor, subject to review by the ES. The ES will develop and submit to the IMS the replacement factor data, including usage, life maximum, and life expectancy for use in PULE according to the prescribed AFMC Maintenance 66-series manuals.

1.11.3.3.4. Replacements based on Technical Order (TO) guidance for service life and repair cost (TO 00-25-240 and ALC 35-1 series TO relating to this subject) will be computed off-line by manual procedures. This replacement quantity will be input to the D039 systems as Type Requirement Code (TRC) 11 additive. The IMS will annotate the Notepad to separately identify the replacement and unsuitable asset quantity. TRCs 10 through 15 and a time phasing date can be used to add replacement requirements into the Reported Assets and Requirements (RAR), Section 4, Additive Requirements Data, for items to be replaced due to age. If the item to be replaced is listed in the Aerospace Ground Equipment Master Plan as a replacement candidate, the IMS must use the standard model reflected in the plan as the replacing item. No substitution is allowed.

1.11.3.3.5. Optimum Reliability Through Effective Management (ORTEM) is a procedure applicable to a narrow range of test equipment, and is used to project Automatic Test System (ATS) replacement quantities in advance of need.

1.11.3.3.6. Registered Equipment Management System (REMS) items compute replacements based on age and condition code. The replacement factor and replacement criteria code must always be blank.

1.11.4. Procurement Lead Time Data. The procurement lead time is used by the system to determine the asset quantity required at the time assets will be ready for delivery. Procurement lead time is a combination of the Administrative Lead Time (ALT) and the Production Lead Time (PLT) (see Chapter 3).

1.11.4.1. ALT for equipment items is normally understood to be the time from the procurement document initiation until contract award. However, ALT is really the time from the 4th quarter of the funding year until the anticipated contract award. If the contract is anticipated to be awarded during the funding year, the ALT will be zero. The only time ALT will be justified is when a contract will not be awarded by the end of the 4th quarter of the funding year. This justification must be documented in the Notepad and the AFMC Form 318, Item Procurement History Record. Further, since executability requires items to be awarded in the first funding year, very few items should have ALT greater than zero.

1.11.4.2. PLT for equipment items will be number of months after contract award (or the 4th quarter of the funding year; whichever is later) until the delivery of the first production article.

1.12. Asset History. All acquired assets will be accounted for by the IMS until C001 has been fully developed and implemented, and has operated successfully long enough to establish a baseline. After acceptance of the asset baseline, asset history of acquired assets will be mechanically accomplished by the C001 system. For equipment items entering the Air Force inventory after the implementation of the system, a complete “cradle to grave” asset tracking of all acquired assets will be done. For those items in the

Air Force inventory prior to the implementation of the C001 system, the baseline for asset history will be the total of the in-use, as reported by D200.C, plus those losses recorded by D200.C at its implementation. Losses occurring before the implementation of C001 will not be considered in any asset history procedures.

1.13. Asset Data. All assets considered unsuitable within the I&S system will be excluded from use to satisfy requirements within the D039 system. All suitable assets reported as unsatisfactory substitutes by the using activity (provided in-use asset stock number differs from authorized stock number) will be excluded for that specific authorization and reapplied elsewhere in the computation of net requirements after the reporting period. No assets in lower capability computation groups within an I&S group will be used to satisfy an authorization within a higher capability computation group unless the user has in-use possession of the asset and reports it as a satisfactory substitute. The IM or SM should never reduce the quantity of in-use assets or change the item code through which the user expresses satisfaction with an item unless written concurrence from the user is on file.

1.13.1. Assets used in determining net materiel requirements are.

1.13.1.1. Equipment currently in-use by all activities.

1.13.1.2. Equipment in the base and depot warehouses.

1.13.1.3. Equipment due-in from contractor.

1.13.1.4. Equipment on order or funded.

1.13.2. Assets may be separated into various ownership/purchased for/purpose codes to indicate availability of assets for specialized logistics needs or projects (Chapter 12). Of these, the D039 system recognizes only OA (Air Force) and OD (Technical Order Compliance - TOC). For maximum system efficiency, assets should not be placed in specialized accounts unless a firm requirement exists or will exist in the future.

1.14. Program Data. Time-phased programming data used in developing requirements will be based on C001 forecasted data to compute requirements 7 years into the future. (D200.C shows requirements 12 years into the future; however, D039 computes only 7 years worth of requirements. The last 5 years in D200.C are straightlined.)

1.15. Support Levels. Nonexpendable items are acquired to meet only specific predetermined future requirements, to fill existing shortages, or to replace assets that have been condemned. The requirements computation is intended to take into account all of these conditions. Therefore, stock levels normally are not authorized except for tool issue center stock levels, as authorized by AFMAN 23-110, Part 1, Vol 4, Ch 13, and for individual equipment. It is recognized, however, that some circumstances require the inclusion of requirements that are identified outside of the normal data systems. In such cases, the IM is authorized to develop operating support levels, equipment rotation levels, or positive support levels to be entered into the D039 computation as additive requirements. Written justification to support this authorization will include the method used to calculate and/or determine the quantities. Documentation for equipment support levels will be maintained by the IMS for as long as the additive requirement remains in the D039 computation. The ALC D039/D200.C OPR will review and approve all operating support levels. Levels will be approved on an item-by-item basis.

1.15.1. Operating Support Levels. An operating support level is a quantity above that computed by the D039 system to cover unique circumstances involving the acquisition, distribution, or maintenance of an item of support equipment and selected telecommunications and electronics equipment. Since operating support levels involves unique circumstances, not standard method for their computation can be applied. The IMS computes operating support levels with appropriate assistance from the ES, the production management specialist, or the SM. Given the peculiarities of workload among ALCs, the conditions that may warrant operating support levels will be determined by ALC management. Justification for operating support levels across a range of items will be forwarded to WR-ALC/LED for approval. An example of a range across a range of items would be several items within an FSC or that apply to a Mission Design Series (MDS). The following are intended to serve as examples of operating support levels and their method of computation. They are offered as guidelines and are not to be taken as a complete list of all permissible instances which may be covered by operating support levels.

1.15.1.1. Some cases may arise where factors outside of the D039 system make forecasting accurate requirements difficult or impossible. These cases, when they occur, usually involve base conversions, allowance standards, increases, or new activations to which the system did not have time to react. Under these circumstances, a level equal to the difference between the budget and the buy requirement may be developed. This would allow the IMS to buy the budget requirement. Use of this method would require detailed explanation by the SM why the D039 system was not able to forecast the requirement accurately.

1.15.1.2. A contractually repaired item that will not be inducted for repair during the current fiscal year due to long administrative lead time may also be assigned an operating support level computed according to the method suggested in 1.15.1.1. above. This would compensate for any potential lost support due to unserviceable assets awaiting a repair contract. However, repair and subsequent availability of those unserviceable assets may necessitate a reduction of the buy requirement in the subsequent fiscal year.

1.15.1.3. Embedded pieces of equipment are not normally reported as in-use assets in the equipment in use detail portion of the requirements computation (RAR, Section 1). Since these items are installed in another piece of equipment, they are authorized only as part of the next higher assembly. However, the IMS may still receive valid requisitions for them. An operating support level may be established to support these requisitions; justification must include an explanation why the higher assembly cannot be provided, and why the embedded item cannot be managed as a recoverable component (ERRC “C” or “T”).

1.15.2. Equipment Rotation Levels. Field units are occasionally authorized items in small quantities that require periodic overhaul or calibration in shops. If the continual operation of these items is essential to the assigned mission, it may be necessary to set up a small quantity or reserve pool of these items at the prime ALC for rotation to field units while in-use items are being overhauled or calibrated. Nonexpendable components are included.

1.15.2.1. Levels must be based on the time required to return, induct, repair or calibrate, and return an item to the user. Normally, actual experience should be used to develop these pipeline times--reparable intransit days, base processing days, supply to maintenance days (if applicable), and serviceable turn in days (if applicable). For items that have been in the system for less than two years, the equipment specialist or production management specialist may recommend estimated times. In the absence of any of other data, standards that apply to similar equipment may be

used. Quantities must also be limited to those extra requirements generated by the peculiar conditions (see Para 1.15.2.) rather than for all Air Force activities using the item. Regional location of rotational quantities may be affected if the ALC and using command determine it more economical and responsive.

1.15.2.2. The following product sources may be used as a source for shop flow days for items being repaired. G019C.-FW10, contractor shop flow days by Manager Designator Code (MDC), for time required to repair items under contract; and, A-G019C.-C23-C2MJ1, Management Of Items Subject To Repair (MISTR) in projected workload report, for time required to repair items in depot maintenance.

1.15.2.3. Justification is required and will be documented by the IM indicating logic used in selecting computing methods used to determine quantities and dollar value of the levels. Rotation levels are not permitted for items that are authorized other types of levels.

1.15.3. Positive Support Levels. Under some circumstances, the IMS may establish a positive support level to assure continued support for certain low cost items with high rates of issues and condemnations. The primary criterion for selecting candidates for positive support levels is that emergency acquisition may be necessary in the next fiscal year without them. Candidates must also meet all of the following conditions.

1.15.3.1. The unit cost must be less than $1000. WR-ALC/LED may approve candidates with higher unit costs.

1.15.3.2. Demands must exceed normal increases in authorizations.

1.15.3.3. Item must not be subject to other support levels (flight safety or equipment rotations).

1.15.3.4. Candidate items must have no authorizations for other support levels.

1.15.3.5. All support levels will be reviewed and approval annually by the ALC.

1.15.3.6. The IMS will maintain complete justification for all positive support levels. This justification will include the budget program affected, the method used to calculate the quantities, and the dollar value of the level. The ALC OPR will maintain a list of items, by budget program, that have been approved for positive support levels.

1.15.4. Stock/Operating Levels. Levels of selected equipment items may be established at base level with the approval of the Chief of Supply (COS) (AFMAN 23-110, Vol 4). These levels will be reflected in the Base and ALC Asset Record Type A (input to D039 via C001). Maximum operating levels will be accumulated by stock number by Department of Defense Activity Address Directory (DODAAD) and passed to the D039 system.

1.16. Backorders.

1.16.1. Backorders are not generally authorized for inclusion in the requirements computation. However, all backorders whose document numbers start with FF (nonreporting activity) are mechanically input as additives. Any other backorder may be input as an additive only if the IMS can establish that the requirement is valid and has not been otherwise input into the computation. The IMS should review the AFEMS (C001) AIOR/AAVC screens to ensure AFEMS reflects a corresponding authorization record for the backorder. More detailed information regarding backorders, input as additive requirements, can be found in Chapter 2.8.

1.16.2. IMS may use cancellation code "FN" on invalid backorders. This code informs the requester that the backorder does not match AFEMS reporting and appropriate action should be taken by their organizations prior to re-submittal.

1.17. Initial Requirements for Support Equipment. As SE items are identified in the provisioning process, the IMS, along with the SM, are responsible for reviewing and revising contractor recommendations according to AFLCR 65-5. For initial SE common to other USAF programs included in D039, the IMS will review the last D200.C computation and latest authorization and asset information from C001 to determine availability of assets to support the new SE requirement. The approved Support Equipment Recommendation Data (SERD) is the authorizing document for government-furnished equipment/contractor-furnished equipment (GFE/CFE) SE requirements. The IMS will make sure these requirements and resulting assets are not duplicated but are included as additives in RAR, Section 4. The IMS will also make sure GFE/CFE items are offset with a J041 due-in. CFE due-in information will be input to C001 screens by the SM.

1.18. Requirements Formula. Although the internal processing of data required to develop equipment item requirements is quite complex, the basic elements can be reduced to the following oversimplified formula. equipment authorizations applied to projected organization programs; plus additives and replacement requirements; minus total assets (including on-order and funded); equal net shortage or excess (see Chapter 6).

1.19. Materiel Repair. Air Force policy is to “repair before buy.” The IM will make sure all suitable reparable assets are scheduled for repair when the computation group has a net requirement at the buy or budget position, or has assets due-in from contracting. In such cases, the IMS must analyze the elements making up the requirement to determine the feasibility of amending the materiel repair schedule.

1.20. Unit Price. The unit price is mechanically input from the D043 system. This price includes First Destination Transportation (FDT). The IMS may update the unit price through D200.C file maintenance. These file maintenance changes are effective until a later price is received (based on the cataloged date)

1.20.1. Contractor Quotes/Estimates. If a more current contractor quote or estimate is received, it should be file maintained into D200.C. Procurement date is updated to the latest date.

1.20.2. Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA) Unit Price Update. If the Air Force is the SICA for an item and the Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA) has not updated the unit price, the IMS may file maintain the updated price into D200.C when source data is available.

1.20.3. Price Escalation. Price escalation can be selected on various reports. This escalates the price based on the procurement date and the inflation index. The inflation index is maintained by WR-ALC/LED based on data provided by HQ USAF/LGS.

1.21. Termination. Termination level will be the total gross requirement at the higher of the buy, budget, or budget+1 position. The quantity of assets to be considered for termination will be those on-order assets not needed to meet termination level requirements. Termination action will only be considered where total assets exceed total requirements at the higher of the buy, budget or budget+1 position. When termination quantities are computed and validated, prompt action will be taken to effect termination of contracting and acquisition action (see Chapter 8).

1.22. Retention. Retention level will be the total gross requirement at the highest computed program position plus Air Force-directed and elected-to-hold quantities. The quantity of assets to be retained will be all assets, exclusive of those terminated, required to meet the retention level. For those items indicated as disposal-deferred items on the Item Manager Control Data (IMCD), all assets will be kept as directed. The computed retention level will not be raised through additive requirements technique without complete justification. The IMS cannot code an item "disposal deferred" unless directed to do so by a higher headquarters. The IMS/SM should decide if a need for a retention level exists for items identified in the following paragraphs.

1.22.1. The IMS/SM may retain serviceable and supportable support equipment to fill anticipated unprogrammed requirements with documentation and justification. Rationale for retention of excess assets includes. holding assets for an expected requirement; holding assets to support reclamation program(s); offering assets to other services; or, offering assets to Foreign Military Sales programs. If this rationale does not apply, the IMS will review the assets for potential disposal action.

1.22.2. The organization requesting the retention of assets will provide a memorandum to the IMS which states the rationale and describes the following information.

1.22.2.1. Specific quantities by NSN.

1.22.2.2. Reason(s) for retention (i.e., project name)

1.22.2.3. Length of time assets are to be retained

1.22.3. The IMS will retain the identified excess equipment assets up to a period of one year provided they have proper justification. If retention is required beyond that time period, the organization will provide follow-on justification prior to the expiration date.

1.22.4. If the retention requirement exists for more than two years for Security Assistance Programs (SAP), the SM or AFSAC must provide an explanation of the problem contributing to the additional extension to the IMS for approval. (Note. Existing SAP countries may continue for 8 to 10 years after the item is no longer in the active Air Force inventory.)

1.22.5. Peculiar support equipment may also be retained along with major end items when units are deactivated providing proper documentation is provided to the IMS.

1.23. Disposal. Quantity of assets to be considered for disposal action according to AFMAN 23-110, Vol 3, Pt 1, Ch 9, will be those assets exceeding the retention level exclusive of those assets subject to termination action. If disposal quantities are computed, prompt action will be taken through normal supply channels to dispose of assets.

1.24. Training. Training of all ALC personnel who work with the equipment requirement system are important contributions to effective equipment management. A formal training program should be carried out locally by each ALC Training organization for all personnel who assume positions in which the C001, D039/D200.C system products are a substantial portion of their workload. Refresher training should be given as the need occurs.

1.25. Quality Control. ALCs must set up internal operating procedures to make sure this regulation is effectively carried out.

1.26. Cataloging and Item Identification.

1.26.1. It is DoD and Air Force policy that all items of equipment will be identified by National Stock Number (NSN) as soon as requirements are known, and stock numbers will be deleted promptly when identification of an item is no longer needed. IM divisions (IMS and ESs) are responsible for deciding if and at what time an item is required, when it is no longer needed, and indicating status to the cataloging organization for stocklist or delete action. Prompt and aggressive actions should be taken in this area of materiel management.

1.26.2. NSNs are assigned in the Air Force cataloging system (D043A) for most equipment items during the provisioning process for new weapon systems, subsystems or as a result of modification programs. The number is then automatically established in D035A, and passed to C001, and D039/D200.C through system interfaces. Once the NSN is established in an AS, D043 assigns a freeze code, and users can start reporting authorizations and assets. The D200.C system will indicate when requirements for a stock number are no longer reported and whether any assets exist.

1.26.3. When it is determined the NSN has become obsolete and requirements no longer exist, action must be taken to dispose of all assets, remove the NSN from all AS, and change AAC to "Y" (terminal).

1.26.3.1. A freeze code will prevent the IMS from deleting the stock number from D043 and the AAC "Y" will change to an AAC "X" if the NSN is listed in an AS, and/or an authorization or asset is being reported. If the freeze code prevents the NSN from being deleted from the D043, the IMS must research AFEMS AAVC and TINQ screens for reported authorization, asset, and allowance data to find the reason for the freeze code. Then the IMS can negotiate with appropriate base, system monitor, or allowance manager to have the reporting corrected. After all authorization, asset, and AS records have been eliminated from C001, the system automatically creates a freeze code delete transaction for D043. This permits normal cataloging delete action to occur.

1.26.3.2. If the IMS finds, in the negotiation process, that a valid requirement continues to exist for the item, immediate action should be taken to reestablish the NSN as an active item in the cataloging system.

1.27. Item Peculiarities.

1.27.1. Ground Communication-Electronic-Meteorological (CEM) Equipment.

1.27.1.1. Developmental (peculiar) SE requirements for support of nonweapon system ground CEM equipment will be developed to the extent possible by the procedures in this instruction.

1.27.1.2. The above guidance and limitation may also be applied to the determination of additive requirements for standard (common) SE. However, the factor used may be expanded to 2 percent of end article cost for these items.

1.27.1.3. Dollar requirements for developmental (peculiar) and standard (common) SE in support of CEM systems, as opposed to nonsystems, will be determined under (AFI 23-101).

1.27.2. Vehicular Equipment.

1.27.2.1. Vehicle requirements will be determined basically in the same way as other equipment items except for the following considerations.

1.27.2.1.1. Vehicle assets will be input to the computation by the registration number of each individual vehicle.

1.27.2.1.2. Vehicle replacements will be determined by age and condition rather than replacement factor. Replacement for special purpose equipment which is mounted on vehicle chassis will be expressed in terms of appropriate vehicle chassis if the mounted equipment is serviceable and not expected to become obsolete during the expected service life of the replacement chassis.

1.27.2.2. Procedural vehicle peculiarities are in Chapter 6, Section E.

1.27.3. Nuclear Ordnance Equipment. Determination of requirements for these items are in Appendix 1 due to special controls, classification, and separate reporting system governing the management of nuclear ordinance equipment. The Nuclear Ordnance Commodity Management (NOCM/D151) will input Inventory and Dollar Summary Stratification (IDSS) data to ensure complete equipment item coverage in the IDSS.

1.27.4. Items for Training Purposes.

1.27.4.1. The Air Education and Training Command (AETC) may require equipment items for training purposes. Initial contracting plans for items approved for service, but not previously acquired for other than service test, will include consideration of any requirement for training.

1.27.4.2. The IMS or ES, along with ALC/DPC, will negotiate with AETC for training requirements for all new and newly configured items. The training requirements will be included in the computation as additives (Chapter 2).

1.27.4.3. After acquisition is started, the IMS must advise AETC of final dollars and quantities placed on acquisition so the AETC can include these new item requirements on their next C001 update.

1.28. Spares Factor. The spares factor is used to budget dollars for spare parts. This should not be confused with budgeting spare end items. The factor is expressed as a percentage of the unit cost of the end item. If the item will be acquired from competitive sources, or under military specifications, the spares factor should be used to budget spare parts. If, when the contract is awarded, it is determined that the item will be identical or similar to an item already in the inventory, actual dollars budgeted for spare parts can be withheld from contract.

1.29. Use of Replenishment Funds. When an item computes a buy or budget requirement, the IMS should review IM records to determine if assets have been shipped to FMS. If they have been shipped, FMS replenishment funds should be used to buy back the quantity shipped.

Chapter 2

SYSTEM TECHNIQUES AND FEATURES

2.1. Overview. The CERC/D039 processes secret and unclassified information. The unclassified computer processing provides end products via the Requirements Data Bank (RDB) Equipment Subsystem, D200.C. D039 completes the cycle by processing secret and remaining unclassified information accepting input from D200.C, C001 (Air Force Equipment Management System), and outputting unclassified results to D200, to D041, and to D075.

2.2. Requirements Data Bank. The objective of the equipment subsystem of D200.C is to provide quality products which will integrate the processing of all centrally-procured equipment item data and to provide on-line access to equipment data by weapon system, enable the user to perform I&S restructuring, update repair and recoverable data, provide the capability to perform on-line file maintenance, produce output tapes which enables the equipment subsystem to interface with other systems, print hard copy reports as requested by the user, and provide the capability through DATA QUERY for users to structure/tailor their own on-screen displays and hard copy products by extracting data elements from the equipment database.

2.2.1. File Maintenance. The equipment subsystem provides the capability to perform on-line file maintenance of IMCD, RAR, and WS data, along with notepad capability to annotate file maintenance actions. It also provides on-line file maintenance of requirements and edit tables, escalation tables, I&S restructuring, and repair requirements data.

2.2.2. On-Line/Displays. Equipment subsystem provides on-line displays of IMCD, RAR, Equipment IMS, Over-Age Additives (OAA), Weapon System Products (WSP), requirements and edit tables, escalation tables (EFT), Valid Changes and Notepad (via VCNP), Net Requirements by Location (NRL), Projected Requirements and Assets (PRA), Item Dollar Summary Stratification (IDSS), Index of Actions (IA), Materiel Procurement Program Control (MPPC) and Inventory Variance Report (IV, NSV, SNV, VI).

2.2.3. Hard Copy Reports.

2.2.3.1. The following hard copy reports are generated via on-line request in Output Products (OP), and may be produced in total or in sections. IMCD, RAR, Notepad, OAA, WSP, Repair Index of Actions (RIA), Asset Reconciliation (AR) Worksheet, Stock Number Variances (SNV), NSN Stock Record Account Number (SRAN) variances (NSV), Vehicle In-Use Inventory Data (VI), Additive Requirements Summary (ARS), Valid Change Listing, NRL, PRA, IDSS, IA, MPPC, Inventory of Principal Items (IPI), and Inventory Variance Report (IV).

2.2.3.2. Push Products to the ALCs. Equipment Stock Number Change List (quarterly); Equipment Over Age Additive Requirements (1 March and 1 September); PRA (quarterly and semiannual update cycles); Asset Reconciliation List (semiannual update data); Asset Reconciliation Worksheets (quarterly and semiannual); Basic Index of Actions (quarterly and semiannually); and Equipment Repair Index of Actions (semiannually).

2.2.3.3. Audit Reports (exception listings) and Control Reports to WR-ALC/LED. Phased Assets by Stock Number; Net Requirements by Location; Net Requirements by Weapon System;

Projected Assets by Location; Projected Assets by Weapon System; Nuclear Ordinance Commodity Management (NOCM); RIAR Data; Asset History Losses, AF Industrial Fund (AFIF) Requirements; Valid Organization File, Asset Stock Number Summary File; Asset Reduction Control File; and Authorization and Asset Master.

2.2.3.4. Interfaces. The RDB equipment subsystem provides for the loading of data from other systems to be used in its equipment computations and produces associated load and error reports. Inputs include quarterly interfaces with the CERC (D039) and G017 for AFIF data, as well as, semiannual interfaces with D151 for NOCM data. RDB Requirements Item Identification (RID) subsystem receives inputs from J041 and D043, and makes this data available for equipment subsystem processing. Output tapes are produced for interfacing systems. Air Force Accounting and Finance Center (AFAFC) for life expectancy, AFEMS (vehicles and stock number/lead-time file), D067, J090 (Acquisition Interim Support), and W001 (Equipment Stock Number Lead-time File for Security Assistance Management Information System (SAMIS)). RDB equipment subsystem provides for the creation of recoverable application program data and initial repair requirements data to be used by other subsystems.

2.2.3.5. RDB equipment provides for the computation of replacement and repair rate factors, computation group reference numbers, item management asset data, weapon system reported position data, weapon system asset re-alignment, price escalation, repair requirements data, recoverable application program data, and mission item essentiality codes (MIECs). RDB equipment subsystem also loads NOCM RIAR data which is used in display and report products.

2.3. CERC (D039). D039 performs seven primary functions.

2.3.1. Accept Assets and Requirements. This classified function accepts input data including, but not limited to, base/ALC assets and Equipment Authorization Inventory Data (EAID) including vehicles from C001; and, Stock Number Cross Reference File, Requirements Tables (SRAN, MAJCOM and Type), and additive file maintenance transactions from D200.C, builds asset history, and consolidates requirement and asset data.

2.3.2. Phased Requirements. Phased requirements originate in the classified portion of C001 via direct MAJCOM input to AFEMS. This phasing data is then passed to D039 which processes secret and unclassified data, assigns computation group stock numbers (CSGN), matches the Valid Organization File (C001) to assign Area Code, Allocation Priority, and if Program Action Code (PAC) = R, assigns the original DODAAD, SRAN and major command for input to RDB. D039 also merges the detailed time phased requirements (PT & WRM authorizations and in-use/in-place assets and forecast requirements), base and ALC warehouse and due-in assets and additive requirements to create a RAR master file (classified); creates an unclassified Valid Organization File for D200.C; creates an unclassified file of phased requirements and assets for RDB RAR from the classified RAR master; and, builds the phased requirements used to develop net requirements. PAC legends are listed below:

Table 2.1. Program Action Code (PAC) Legend.

PROGRAM ACTION CODE (PAC) LEGEND

PAC	MEANING
A	Activation
B	In-Being

D	Decrease
I	Increase
R	Reorganization, Move, Transfer
Y	Deactivation

2.3.3. Develop Net Requirements. This classified function determines total assets and requirements for application, allocation, high-cost alignment and realignment, allotment and alignment of bachelor items and I&S groups, and computation of replacement requirements.

2.3.4. Prepare Computation Master Files. This function prepares computation master files.

2.3.5. Produce RDB Interfaces. This function requires both secret and unclassified processing. It prepares and consolidates basic control data, creates and summarizes gains and losses, declassifies phased assets, assigns master I&S stock numbers, creates weapon system net requirements, net requirements by location, weapon system aligned assets, and projected assets by location for RDB.

2.3.6. Produce D041 and D075 Interfaces. This unclassified function prepares tape output semiannually (from the March and September update computation cycles) to D041 and to D075.

2.3.6.1. D041 uses the D039 September update tape in the 31 December computation cycle of D041. Similarly, D041 uses the D039 March update tape in the 30 June cycle of D041. D039 provides future program data for equipment items by actual stock number for 7 fiscal years plus retention. This quarterly data is the lesser of requirements or assets (applied and allocated assets) by quarter for 24 quarters beyond D041's initial cycle as of date, and for 26 quarters in D041's mid cycle computation. The retention program is equal to the applied and allocated assets, for the subgroup master, at the end of the 7th year of the computation, times 36 (months). The D039 output tape to D041 contains the following data elements. actual stock number, type program (3 = Equipment Months, or 9 = Automated Repair and Requirements System (ARRS), service code (A = Air Force), program begin date (fiscal year and quarter), 28 fields for quarterly phased program data, and retention period quantity (in the 29th quarter).

2.3.6.2. D075 receives five-year projections of computed repair requirements for equipment items in use and warehouse assets applied or allocated to active Air Force requirements, excluding assets applied or allocated to WRM, or replacement requirements.

2.3.7. Produce Internal Statistics. This unclassified function maintains internal processing statistics for management information. The internal processing statistics include record counts, processing times, special program counts, print counts, file identifications and record layout identifications, record messages and descriptions.

2.4. Item Aggregation.

2.4.1. All items included in the equipment item requirements computation system are assembled by computation groups known as "subgroups" and “I&S” groups. Items are grouped together in I&S groups because they have an interchangeable or substitutable relationship to each other from an engineering or technical viewpoint. Items which are interchangeable implies that any stock number in a subgroup can be used to satisfy the application. A substitute relationship exists when one stock number can be used in place of the other, but not vice versa. However, the I&S "master" is the most preferred because it can be used to satisfy all applications in the I&S group. Note that a "bachelor" stock

number is not in the I&S program; however, it will be treated as if it were both a subgroup master and an I&S master stock number.

2.4.2. Order of Use (OOU) and Jump to Code (JTC) are used to portray I&S relationships. OOU is a three position code; the first two positions (subgroup code) indicate whether items belong in the same subgroup; the third position denotes the sequence code (also known as parts preference) which is used in conjunction with the OOU to depict the most preferred item. The sequence code can be alphabetic or numeric; where, "A" has a lower preference than "B" which is less preferred than "C". Sequence code "4" denotes Time Compliance Technical Order (TCTO) modification in progress and "9" specifies safety-of-flight unsuitability, but might be usable in ground applications. When making decisions to group items together for other services, disagreements can arise upon I&S, therefore, the JTC is used to reflect an exception to the normal, progressive I&S relationship pertaining to a family group. A JTC identifies the next preferred item in the next acceptable subgroup, and must always skip at least one entire subgroup.

2.4.3. See Figure 2-1. Note that actual stock numbers contain from thirteen to fifteen alphanumeric positions, but for simplification, are listed in the example (see paragraph 2.7.1) with one position. Actual stock number 1 is known as the least preferred item at the wholesale level/depot/ALC because it has the lowest ranking order of use (where, A<B <C). Actual stock number 2 is the subgroup master (SGM) for the "AA" subgroup since its sequence code of B is preferred over that of actual stock number 1. Actual stock number 3 is the least preferred item in the "AB" subgroup, and actual stock number 6 is the lesser preferred item in the "AC" subgroup. Actual stock numbers 5 and 7 are subgroup masters for the "AB" and "AC" subgroups, respectively. Finally, actual stock number 7 is also the I&S master stock number since it is able to fulfill all specifications for items in all subgroups. Note that the existence of the jump-to-code of “AC” means the agency has deemed the “AB” subgroup as unsatisfactory in functionality and should not be considered as a substitute for any of the items in the I&S group for that agency.

2.4.4. Additional information can be found in AFMCR 400-31, "*Elimination of Duplication in the Management and Logistics Support of Interchangeable and Substitutable Items*," and AFMAN 23-110, Vol 1, Pt 1, Ch 7, "*Interchangeability and Substitution Data.*"

2.4.5. The grouping of equipment items is compatible with the I&S program (D043), except for stock numbers which are manually added to the IMCD via RDB file maintenance, or items the equipment requirements monitor restructures.

2.4.6. I&S Restructure. RDB provides the capability to restructure I&S groups by changing either order-of-use or jump-to codes, or by splitting apart I&S groups. This I&S restructuring feature should be utilized only by those individuals with a thorough knowledge of I&S relationships and their impacts. Following the internal interface of RDB Equipment and RID subsystems (this interface is also known as the RID "snapshot"), but prior to D039 computation processing, I&S groups may be restructured through RDB file maintenance to join I&S groups that have been split apart by cataloging, to relate items that need to be computed in the same I&S group, or to split apart I&S groups that should not be computed together. A split will make each SGM in the I&S group a master item. A change to order of use will alter SGM preference while maintaining SGM integrity, i.e., SGMs may neither be created nor deleted with the I&S restructuring capability. A user may join I&S groups only within his specific IMS group. Note that permanent changes to I&S groups must be made through the cataloging system (D043). RDB file maintenance of I&S relationships will be recognized for one year, at which time the IMS must choose to retain the file maintained I&S relationship or allow sys-

tem to default to the I&S relationship in D043. When a PICA catalogs an I&S relationship in the D043 system, it takes precedence and must be followed by the SICA.

2.5. Sources of Input. Source systems include C001 which provides reported authorizations and assets (both vehicle and nonvehicle, losses, dated forecast records, area code, allocation priority data, mechanically built additive data, and G017 which provides Air Force Industrial Fund requirements data. RDB Requirements Item Identification (RID) interfaces with D043, which provides cataloging data, and with J041, which provides acquisition and lead-time information. All mechanized data entering the requirements computation should be edited for errors and corrected externally by the source system; however, internal edits are available along with limited provisions for internal corrections by exercising D200.C file maintenance procedures.

2.6. Requirements Projection. C001 supplies a complete one-of-a-kind organization identification and has detail records stored in its data bank. Forecasting is accomplished when MAJCOM CEMOs input forecasting records directly to the classified segment of C001. The records contain information pertaining to weapon system(s), location(s), phasing date(s), and the requirements' quantities. Managers should be cautioned that this information is classified as secret when all parts are combined together. If this occurs, the data must be protected in the interest of national security and/or when that combination of data is not made available for public disclosure.

2.7. Asset Application and Allocation. All assets are first identified to I&S group parts preference, location, command ownership, and asset condition. Assets are then applied and allocated according to the customers' reported needs and controlled by need date, base, command, area, and priority.

2.7.1. Application and Reapplication.

Figure 2.1. I&S Example.

ACTUAL STOCK NUMBER	*OOU*	*JTC*	*RANKING*
1	AAA		Least preferred
2	AAB		Subgroup "AA" Master
3	ABA	ACA	
4	ABB		
5	ABC		Subgroup "AB" Master
6	ACA		
7	ACB		Subgroup "AC" Master; I&S Master

2.7.1.1. Assets reported as in-use will remain with that organization as long as a requirement exists. When the cost of an out-of-computation group, substitute asset exceeds the cost differential

(more than $500 over the authorized computation group stock number (CGSN)), the asset will be subject to reallocation in its home computation group.

2.7.1.2. Assets reported as excess to one organization's requirements, as well as base warehouse serviceable assets, will be reapplied to another organization's requirements in the following order. same SRAN, same command and area, same area but different command, worldwide. Reapplied assets will remain with the organization to which they have been reapplied as long as a requirement exists with that organization. Excess reapplied assets will be subject to allocation procedures.

2.7.2. Alignment and Allocation.

2.7.2.1. Prior to allocation, all remaining assets will be aligned by computation group to return all high-cost items (those out-of-I&S group suitable substitutes costing more than $500 above the cost of the items for which they are being used) to the home computation group for allocation. If no requirement exists in the home computation group, these high cost assets will be returned to the organization reporting them as suitable substitutes. Also, all assets excess to their own computation group will be filtered down to lower-order computation groups having a shortage.

2.7.2.2. Following the above alignment procedures, assets will be allocated to specific unfilled requirements (that is, shortages remaining after application and reapplication) on a quarter-by-quarter basis.

2.7.2.3. Although assets of higher-order computation groups will be allocated to requirements of lower order computation groups, the reverse will not be true. While it contributes to building shortages in high-order computation groups and excesses in low-order groups, it is completely responsive to customer needs and inventory upgrading. Before initiating new acquisition, requirements must be reviewed both by individual computation group and by total across all computation groups within I&S group. This type of manual review is necessary to ensure a proper balance between economic considerations and inventory upgrading. To support this review, output products are developed by individual computation groups but assembled by I&S group.

2.7.3. Vehicle Application and Allocation. See Chapter 6, Vehicle Peculiarities.

2.8. Additives. The purpose of additive requirements in the equipment item requirements computation is to provide for any type requirement which generates from a non-reporting source. Data for mechanically-built additives will be furnished to D039 from C001.

2.8.1. Valid requirements not mechanically included in the computation may be manually input as additives. Additives must be checked for currency, revalidation and non-publication during the March and September computation cycles, and it is recommended that they be reviewed quarterly to ensure they do not duplicate other requirements already in the computation.

2.8.1.1. The system, without IMS intervention, will retain IMS additives for a year. Mechanically created additives are only valid for the current cycle and are recreated each cycle as required. The OAA is pushed to the IMS, identifying additives (transaction dates greater than 365 days old) that will be purged on the next computation cycle. If the additive is to be retained more than a year, a change action must be accomplished by the IMS.

2.8.1.2. Due to the time difference between the computation cut off date and the IMS review capability, IMSs often receive backorders that do not have requirements in the computed data. To

ensure all possible requirements are included in the management decision processes; IMSs should review the backorder listing against RDB RAR screens and AFEMS (C001) AIOR/AAVC screens for possible inclusion as additives. If the authorization is reflected in AFEMS but not in RAR and meets the following criteria, it may be included in RAR, Section 4 as an additive. Beware that additives input as a result of timing of the AFEMS interface have an extremely high risk of being duplicated in subsequent computation cycles.

2.8.1.2.1. Backorders citing 6G advice codes are for replacement of an on-hand asset that has been turned in or condemned. A shortage should exist in the computation for these requirements. RAR Section 1 must be reviewed to make sure there is an authorization and in-use asset detail record corresponding to the backorder. Backorders using advice code 6G may be added to RAR Section 4 using TRCs 10-15 if there is an authorization in RAR Section 1 which is not reflecting a shortage and the backorder was issued after (or within two weeks prior to) the cut-off date. These backorders should not be included if the forecasted replacement program is computing sufficient replacement requirements to cover these additional requirements.

2.8.1.2.2. Backorders citing 6R and 6S advice codes are for replacement of an on-hand asset that will not be turned in or condemned until the replacement is received. No shortage should exist in the computation for these requirements. RAR Section 1 must be reviewed to make sure there is an authorization and in- use asset detail record corresponding to the backorder. Advice code 6R and 6S backorders may be added to Section 4 of the RAR using TRCs 10-15 if the above conditions exist and the forecasted replacement requirement is not large enough to cover these backorders.

2.8.1.2.3. Backorders citing 6H and 6J advice codes are for new requirements. RAR Section 1 must be reviewed to make sure there is an authorization record corresponding to the backorder. If the authorization is not in RAR Section 1, the IMS should check AFEMS for the authorization. Backorders using advice codes 6H or 6J may be added to RAR Section 4 using TRC 81 if there is no authorization in RAR Section, but there is an authorization in AFEMS and the backorder was issued after (or within two weeks prior to) the cut-off date.

2.8.1.2.4. Additives should not be input for allowances reported in AFEMS identified with the ASCs of 000, 000A, 044, 048, 050, 052, 987, or STBY. The D039 zeros out the authorization quantity (reference AFMAN 23-110, Vol 4, Pt 1, for ASC meaning and use).

2.8.1.2.4.1. Special ASC Legends.

Table 2.2. Special ASC Legends.

000	Unauthorized Equipment On Hand
000A	Excess Equipment Awaiting Authorization
044	Gift Items
048	Retention Authority
050	Equipment Loaned to USAF
052	Stock/Operating Levels
987	Temporary Required Items
STBY	Standby Equipment

2.8.2. All manually entered requirements for each computation group must be documented with reasons on file/notepad for including these requirements in D200.C. All backup data must clearly show rationale or justification used, and should be kept on file or notepad for review by audit agencies or higher management officials. This documentation shall be updated on an annual basis and be kept as long as the additive requirement exists. File maintenance action should be taken to delete additive requirements as soon as the need for these additives has passed.

2.8.3. Chapter 5 provides procedures for adding, changing, and deleting additive requirements.

2.8.4. Additives used in the system are categorized by type requirement code (TRC). The following additive specific information is available in the Requirements Data Bank.

2.8.4.1. Type Requirements Table (TRT). The TRT is available on line and is maintained by the WR-ALC/LED. The TRT lists TRCs 01-99, Additive Requirement Identification (ID), Ownership Purpose and System Designator (OPSD) Indicator, Apply Additive Asset to Authorization Indicator, Compute Additive Replacement Requirement Indicator, and Account ID.

2.8.4.2. Additive requirements for all TRCs are summarized on the ARS and are listed on RAR Section 4. RAR Section 6 summarizes TRCs 10 through 15 and 40 through 99 by MAJCOM under the heading "ADDIT AUTH"; in-use additive quantities for TRCs 50 through 64 and 67 through 99 are summarized under the heading "ADDIT I/U"; war reserve materiel authorized ("WRM AUTH") and in- place (WRM I/P) columns include not only RAR Section 3 WRM data, but also, WRM additives (TRCs 1 through 9). Additive requirements are also summarized on the additive requirements line of the following products. NRL (Sections 5 and 6), PRA, WSP (Sections 1 thru 4 and 6), and IDSS. Additives with a transaction date which exceeds 365 days from the first day of April or October appear on the OAA listing which is produced semiannually.

2.8.5. The following additives are recognized by the system and are listed by TRC. NOTE. TRCs 10-15, 40, 41, and 93-99 for weapon systems listed in the Initial Requirements BP/MDS table are considered replacement requirements. All other TRCs for weapon systems listed in the Initial Requirements BP/MDS table are considered initial requirements. All additive requirements input to Section 4, RAR identified to TRCs 01-09, 16-39, 42-65 and 67-92 for which the additive MDS matches an MDS in the IBM Table will be considered as initial requirements.

2.8.5.1. TRCs 01 through 09, War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Additives. WRM additives are manually-input WRM requirements, and are in addition to those reported through C001. Input appears on the WRM requirements line of the PRA.

2.8.5.2. TRCs 10 through 15, Replacement Requirement Additives. Replacement additive requirements may be manually input when computed replacement programs are uncharacteristically inadequate or the system is coded (with replacement criteria codes E and F) to exclude the mechanical computation of replacement requirements. When replacement requirements have been computed manually (by using technical order guidance or Optimum Reliability Through Effective Management (ORTEM) techniques), TRCs 10-15 may be coupled with dated forecast data and added to Reported Assets and Requirements (RAR), Section 4. Input appears on the replacement requirements line of the PRA. See Note in Paragraph 2.8.5.

2.8.5.3. TRC 16, Nonreporting Backorders. Nonreporting backorders are mechanically input from the Stock Control and Distribution (SC&D) system into the C001. TRC 16 records may not be manually file maintained into RDB. Input appears on the additive requirements line of the PRA.

2.8.5.4. TRCs 17 through 19, Nonreporting Backorders. These nonreporting backorders are input via RDB file maintenance to cover special project/Air Force supply directive (AFSD) backorders that are not input mechanically. Coordination should be made with the project monitor to determine when the project will end or when a specific asset is no longer required. All USAF back orders (including TRC 16) which may have been input as additives should be validated to ensure they are not duplicates of EAID reporting. Input appears on the additive requirements line of the PRA.

2.8.5.5. TRCs 20 through 24 are not currently being used.

2.8.5.6. TRCs 25 through 29, Security Assistance Program (SAP) and Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Tentative or Retention Additive. (Only input TRC 25 at this time.) SAP/FMS tentative additive requirements have not been funded or interrogations have been made regarding the availability of reimbursable or nonreimbursable assets. SAP retention additives are manually input and apply when it is wise to retain a quantity of known or anticipated excesses. TRCs 25 through 29 appear on the directed/elected-to-hold-SAP line of the PRA's Buy/Budget Requirements Summary Report if the sum of TRCs 25 to 29 is less than the sum of nonaligned suitable assets minus the directed/elected-to-hold-Air- Force requirement (at the position that shows the highest gross requirement between the buy or budget positions). Input appears as Dir/Elect/Hold - SAP on t he PRA (not a part of gross requirements).

2.8.5.7. TRCs 30 through 39, Directed/Elected-to-Hold Air Force Requirements.

2.8.5.7.1. TRCs 30 to 32 are manually input to equal the quantity the ALC has been directed by the SM or higher headquarters to hold. Input appears as the Dir/Elect/Hold - AF on the PRA.

2.8.5.7.2. TRC 33 is mechanically derived based upon C001 input and applies to maximum operating levels reported by the base, as well as, ASCs 048, 064, 068, and 985.

2.8.5.7.2.1. D039/D200.C are designed to build offsetting additive records for ASCs 048, 064, 068, and 985 when the RAR master Section 1 authorized quantity is greater than zero. In this case, the RAR Section 4 additive will show a non-zero authorized quantity and an in-use quantity equal to zero; similarly, RAR Section 1 will contain an authorized quantity reduced to zero accompanied by a non-zero in-use quantity. Additives associated with maximum operating levels and ASCs 048, 064, 068, and 985 are identified by -PW, -64, -68, and 985, respectively, in the last three positions of the additive requirements identification (ARID).

2.8.5.7.2.2. Since 048 (EAID-retention item) and 064 (loan) are special ASCs, no repair or replacement requirements will be computed for these items. ASC 048 assets are available to the IMS for shipment when needed to fill a valid requirement, since the equipment items requirements computation system is designed to reapply ASC 048 assets to valid requirements or to retain them when the item would have otherwise been stratified as excess.

2.8.5.7.3. TRC 34, Directed-to-Hold Unsuitable. Directed-to-hold unsuitable additives are manually or mechanically input. TRC 34 is to be used if the authorized stock number has a sequence code (also known as parts preference code) 4 or 9. If not, TRCs 30 to 33 should be used. They may equal the quantity of unsuitable assets that the ALC has been directed to hold in support of a limited amount of items peculiar to an antiquated or technologically obsolete

weapon systems. TRC 34 may also be used to hold available assets for maximum operating levels when they are input mechanically through C001 with -PW in the last three positions of the ARID. Directed-to-hold unsuitable additives represent part of the quantity on the unsuitable directed/elected-to-hold line of the PRA's Buy/Budget Requirements Summary report (not part of the gross requirements).

2.8.5.7.4. TRCs 35 through 37, Elected-to-Hold Suitable. Elected-to-Hold additive requirements reflect the minimum number of assets held in anticipation of satisfying future needs/ requirements. Input appears as Dir/Elect/Hold - AF on the PRA (not a part of the gross requirements).

2.8.5.7.5. TRC 38 is not currently being used.

2.8.5.7.6. TRC 39. Elected-to-hold Unsuitable.

2.8.5.7.7. Directed/Elected-to-Hold requirements are totaled in the directed/elected to hold lines of the PRA's Buy/Budget Requirements Summary report.

2.8.5.7.7.1. If the Disposal Deferred Code (DDC) (Section A, IMCD) is neither blank nor "N," the PRAs directed/elected-to-hold Air Force quantity is the sum of the nonaligned suitable warehouse and in-service quantities. Otherwise, the directed/elected-to-hold Air Force quantity is equal to the sum of TRCs 30 to 33, TRCs 35 to 37, and the computed elected-to-hold requirement. Derived by RDB, the computed elected-to- hold requirement equals the highest gross requirement minus the gross requirement at the higher of the buy or budget position.

2.8.5.7.7.2. If the IMCD, DDC is neither blank nor "N,", the PRAs unsuitable directed/ elected-to-hold quantity is the sum of unsuitable warehouse and unsuitable in-service quantities. Otherwise, the unsuitable directed/elected-to-hold quantity is the lesser of the sum of the unsuitable warehouse and in-service quantities, or the sum of TRC 34 and TRC 39 quantities.

NOTES.

1. TRC 34 is to be used if the authorized stock number has a sequence code (also known as parts preference code) 4 or 9. If not, TRCs 30 to 33 should be used.

2. Derived by RDB, the computed elected-to-hold requirement equals the highest gross requirement minus the gross requirement at the higher of the buy or budget position.

2.8.5.8. TRC 40, Equipment Rotation Levels. Equipment rotation levels are manually input when it is necessary to establish reserve items at the prime ALC for rotation to field units while in-use assets are being repaired or calibrated (computed as replacement requirements). Input will appear as Auth Supply Level on the PRA, and will show on the replacement line of the PRA. (Reference paragraphs 1.15 and 2.8.5.)

2.8.5.9. TRC 41, Positive Support Levels. Positive support levels are manually input to ensure continued supportability for certain low-cost, high rate-of-issue, high number of condemnation items. Input will appear as Auth Supply Level on the PRA, and will show on the replacement lie of the PRA. (Reference paragraphs 1.15 and 2.8.5.)

2.8.5.10. TRCs 42 through 49 are not currently being used.

2.8.5.11. TRCs 50 through 58, Communications-Computer Systems (C-CS) Additives. TRCs 50-58 are manually-input additive requirements for C-CS requirements not reported through AFEMS. Input appears on the additive line of the PRA.

2.8.5.12. TRC 59 is not currently being used.

2.8.5.13. TRCs 60 through 64. Contractor additive requirements are identified for contractor providing services to the Air Force, but equipment has not been included in COS/CEMO reporting. Input appears on the additive line of the PRA.

2.8.5.14. TRC 65, Contractor Back Orders. The IMS cannot input TRC 65 records; contractor backorders are mechanically input by the SC&D system (D035A/D034A) via C001 for all requisition document numbers which begin with the letter "E" (contractor). MAJCOM is listed as "1M", Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC), and MDS is listed as "CONTRAC" for TRC 65. Input appears on the additive line of the PRA.

2.8.5.15. TRC 66 is not currently being used.

2.8.5.16. TRCs 67 through 68, Other Contractor Additives. These TRCs apply to contractor requirements not covered by codes 60 through 66 or 69. Input appears on the additive line of the PRA.

2.8.5.17. TRC 69, Bailment/Loan Additives. These additive requirements are created from records received, via C001, from the Acquisition and Due-In System (J041) each computation cycle. TRC 69 is located on RAR, Section 4 as a double-line entry; the second line contains contract number, return date (fiscal year and quarter), and SRAN. The IMS must validate TRC 69 additive requirements for any item with a buy or budget requirement. The IMS cannot input TRC 69 records. Input appears on the additive line of the PRA. (Reference AFMAN 23-110, Vol 3, Pt 1, and AFMAN 23-110, Vol 3, Pt 3, Amendment 29.)

2.8.5.18. TRCs 70 through 79, Training Additives. The AETC may require a limited number of new items acquired for other than service test. These initial training requirements will be determined according to Chapter 1 and included as additive requirements using TRCs 70-79. Input appears on the additive line of the PRA.

2.8.5.19. TRC 80, Single Manager (SM) Additive. These additives are requested by the SM for file maintenance by the IMS when TRCs 01-79 do not apply. SM additives must be validated quarterly to ensure they do not duplicate other requirements which are reported through AFEMS or other sources. Documentation used in the validation process may not be more than one year old. Input appears on the additive line of the PRA.

2.8.5.20. TRC 81, Inventory Management Specialist (IMS) Initial Additive. IMS initial additives are those initiated by the IMS for backordered requisitions with Advice Codes 6H or 6J if the requisition is for an item supporting an MDS listed in the Initial Requirements BP/MDS table. IMS additives must be validated quarterly to ensure they do not duplicate other requirements which are reported through AFEMS or other sources. Documentation used in the validation process may not be more than one year old. Input appears on the additive line of the PRA.

2.8.5.21. TRC 82, Support Equipment Recommendation Data (SERD) Additive. SERD additives are file maintained to cover known future requirements not yet identified by the using MAJCOMs.

They must be reviewed quarterly to ensure they do not duplicate other requirements which are reported through AFEMS. Input appears on the additive line of the PRA. (Reference AFMAN 23-110, Vol 3, Pt 1, and AFMAN 23-110, Vol 3, Pt 3, Amendment 29.)

2.8.5.22. TRC 83, Operating Support Levels. ALCs will maintain documentation on the authorization of operating support levels. Input appears on the additive line of the PRA. (Reference paragraph 1.15.)

2.8.5.23. TRC 84-89, Other SM Additives. Other SM additives are file maintained with coordination of the appropriate SM, and are to be reviewed quarterly to ensure they are still current and do not duplicate other requirements which are reported through AFEMS. Documentation used in the validation process may not be more than one year old. Input appears on the additive line of the PRA.

2.8.5.24. TRC 90, Alternate Mission Equipment (AME) Installed Losses. DD780 balances are created from records received from C001 each quarterly computation cycle (not received for update cycles). They are mechanically entered in RAR Section 4 as additive requirements offset by assets. NOTE. Research will be performed to determine whether DD780 (also known as AF 2967) is an appropriate additive requirement, or whether it duplicates EAID- accountable authorizations. Input appears on the additive line of the PRA.

2.8.5.25. TRC 91, AF538 NonReported Losses. AF538 nonreported losses are created from records received from C001 each quarterly computation cycle (not received for update cycles). They are mechanically entered in RAR Section 4 as additive requirements offset by assets. Input appears on the additive line of the PRA.

2.8.5.26. TRC 92, Real Property Installed Equipment (RPIE). RPIE is created from records received from C001 each quarterly computation cycle (not received for update cycles). It is mechanically entered in RAR Section 4 as additive requirements offset by assets. Input appears on the additive line of the PRA.

NOTE. DD780, AF538, and RPIE balances are created from records received from C001 each quarter. They are mechanically entered in RAR, Section 4 as additive requirements offset by assets. The replacement requirements computed against these categories are shown on the replacement line of PRA products.

2.8.5.27. TRCs 93 through 99, Other IMS Replacement Additives. The IMS will use TRCs 93-99 to input additive requirements and assets not covered elsewhere. These additive requirements will be reflected on the replacement requirement line of the PRA beginning with the second program positions. IMS additives must be validated quarterly to ensure they do not duplicate other requirements which are reported through AFEMS or other sources. Documentation used in the validation process may not be more than one year old. Use TRC 94 to establish additives for backordered requisitions with Advice Codes 6E or 6G. Use TRC 95 to establish additives for backordered requisitions with Advice Codes 6H or 6J if the requisition is for an item supporting an MDS not listed in the initial requirements BP/MDS table. Input appears on the additive line of the PRA. (Reference paragraph 2.8.5.)

2.8.6. The IMS can input additive asset and dated forecast records not reported through normal channels into the additive file, RAR, Section 4. However, manual input of TRCs 10-15, 17-19, 25-37, 39-41 must show zeros in the "Asset Quantity" field except when the first position of the requisition number is D or F.

2.8.7. The COS must submit requirements for equipment to support special projects applicable to the MAJCOM, base, and organization. (Reference AFMAN 23-110, Vol 1, Pt 4.) However, many special projects do not fall under the jurisdiction of a major command and its chiefs of supply. Therefore, requirements personnel can manually input requirements to the computation for these non- reporting special projects. Special projects may affect the asset and requirement quantities used in computing equipment-type items. Some projects which authorize dropping accountability of assets when an item is shipped should not be identified by an additive requirement. Special funds available for items shipped on special projects allow the IMS to replace assets shipped. Local use of these funds should be considered in the adjustment of assets and addition of requirements to the equipment item computation.

2.8.8. All assets applied against additive requirements are included in the computation of replacement requirements, with the exception of those type requirement codes specified as no-computed replacement in RDB's TRT.

2.9. PULE. PULE is a forecasting technique which was developed to mechanically compute replacement requirements based on the computation of forecasted condemnation quantities.

2.9.1. The following data are used to determine specific quantities by fiscal year.

2.9.1.1. Age group (fiscal year in which the item was purchased and/or put into service).

2.9.1.2. Acquired quantity by each age group.

2.9.1.3. Life expectancy (anticipated age, expressed in years, at which time the item will be retired from inventory due to declining performance and/or excessive repair costs).

2.9.1.4. Life maximum (estimated life, in years, for mandatory replacement of the item).

2.9.1.5. Probability of condemnation (estimated percent of items condemned at mandatory replacement age). Normally only 10 percent or fewer of the items should survive to this age. Therefore, the percentage will usually be expressed as 0.95, a figure which experience has shown to produce the most favorable Bell curve.

2.9.2. The PULE method is based on the premise that condemnations on most items do not occur on a linear basis, but occur rather sparingly in the early time periods and build up heavily when average life expectancy is reached, to taper off again by the time maximum life is reached.

2.9.3. To computerize the features of a so called "normal distribution" in the system, the "Gaussion" or "normal" distribution curve is used. A typical distribution curve would look like this.

Figure 2.2. PULE Distribution Curve.

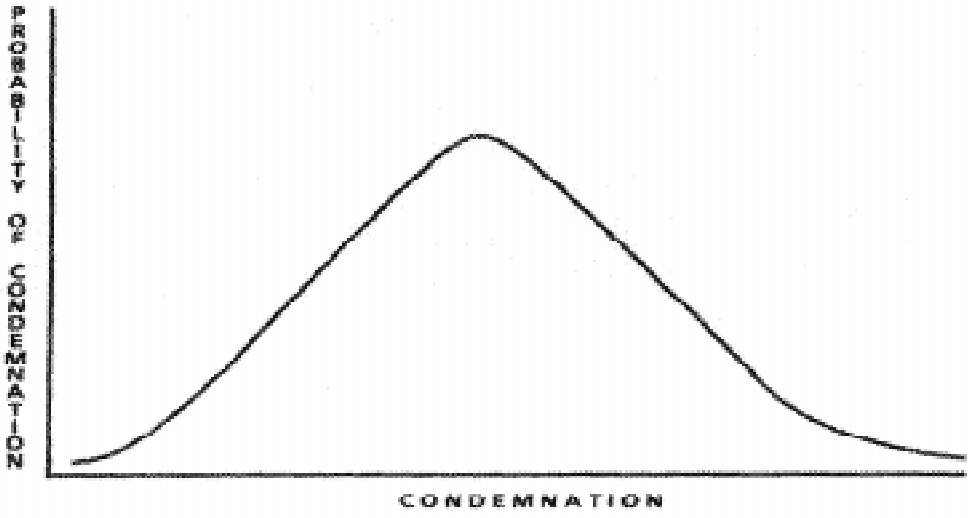


Figure 2-2. PULE Distribution Curve.

Figure 2.3. Cumulative Normal Distribution Table.

z / p	.00	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09
.0	.5000	.5040	.5080	.5120	.5160	.5199	.5239	.5279	.5319	.5359
.1	.5393	.5438	.5478	.5517	.5557	.5596	.5636	.5675	.5714	.5735
.2	.5793	.5832	.5871	.5910	.5948	.5987	.6026	.6064	.6103	.6141
.3	.6179	.6217	.6255	.6293	.6331	.6368	.6406	.6443	.6480	.6517
.4	.6554	.6591	.6628	.6664	.6700	.6736	.6772	.6808	.6844	.6879
.5	.6915	.6950	.6985	.7019	.7054	.7088	.7123	.7157	.7190	.7224
.6	.7257	.7291	.7324	.7357	.7389	.7422	.7454	.7486	.7517	.7549
.7	.7580	.7611	.7642	.7673	.7704	.7734	.7764	.7794	.7823	.7852
.8	.7881	.7910	.7939	.7967	.7995	.8023	.8051	.8078	.8106	.8133
.9	.8159	.8186	.8212	.8238	.8264	.8289	.8315	.8340	.8365	.8389
1.0	.8413	.8438	.8461	.8485	.8505	.8531	.8554	.8577	.8599	.8621
1.1	.8643	.8665	.8686	.8708	.8729	.8749	.8770	.8790	.8810	.8830
1.2	.8849	.8869	.8888	.8907	.8925	.8944	.8962	.8980	.8997	.9015
1.3	.9032	.9049	.9066	.9082	.9099	.9115	.9131	.9147	.9162	.9177
1.4	.9192	.9207	.9222	.9236	.9251	.9265	.9279	.9292	.9306	.9319
1.5	.9332	.9345	.9357	.9370	.9382	.9394	.9406	.9418	.9429	.9441
1.6	.9452	.9463	.9474	.9484	.9495	.9505	.9515	.9525	.9535	.9545
1.7	.9554	.9564	.9573	.9582	.9591	.9599	.9608	.9616	.9625	.9633
1.8	.9641	.9649	.9656	.9664	.9671	.9678	.9686	.9693	.9699	.9706
1.9	.9713	.9719	.9726	.9732	.9738	.9744	.9750	.9756	.9761	.9767
2.0	.9772	.9778	.9783	.9788	.9793	.9798	.9803	.9808	.9812	.9817
2.1	.9821	.9826	.9830	.9834	.9838	.9842	.9846	.9850	.9854	.9857
2.2	.9861	.9864	.9868	.9871	.9875	.9878	.9881	.9884	.9887	.9890
2.3	.9893	.9896	.9898	.9901	.9904	.9906	.9909	.9911	.9913	.9916
2.4	.9918	.9920	.9922	.9925	.9927	.9929	.9931	.9932	.9934	.9936
2.5	.9938	.9940	.9941	.9943	.9945	.9946	.9948	.9949	.9951	.9952
2.6	.9953	.9955	.9956	.9957	.9959	.9960	.9961	.9962	.9963	.9964
2.7	.9965	.9966	.9967	.9968	.9969	.9970	.9971	.9972	.9973	.9974
2.8	.9974	.9975	.9976	.9977	.9977	.9978	.9979	.9979	.9980	.9981
2.9	.9981	.9982	.9982	.9983	.9984	.9984	.9985	.9985	.9986	.9986
3.0	.9987	.9987	.9987	.9988	.9988	.9989	.9989	.9989	.9990	.9990
3.1	.9990	.9991	.9991	.9991	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9992	.9993	.9993
3.2	.9993	.9993	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9994	.9995	.9995	.9995
3.3	.9995	.9995	.9995	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9996	.9997
3.4	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9997	.9998

Figure 2.4. PULE Computation (Example).

FY n		Z Pn = FYn-(AG)-(LE) / sd		Pn		Rn	
FY 0	1997 0 1997	Z P 0	1997-1990-13 = -1.41 / 4.2553	P 0	.9207 .0793	R 0	.0793 x 62 4.916 = 5
FY 1	1997 1 1998	Z P 1	1998-1990-13 = -1.17 / 4.2553	P 1	.8790 .1210	R 1	.1210 x 62 7.5 = 8
FY 2	1997 2 1999	Z P 2	1999-1990-13 = -.94 / 4.2553	P 2	.8264 .1736	R 2	.1736 x 62 10.76 = 11
FY 3	1997 3 2080	ZP 3	2000-1990-13 = -.70 / 4.2553	P 3	.7580 .2420	R 3	.2420 x 62 15.0 = 15
FY 4	1997 4 2001	Z P 4	2001-1990-13 = -.47 / 4.2553	P 4	.6808 .3192	R 4	.3192 x 62 19.79 = 20
FY 5	1997 5 2002	Z P 5	2002-1990-13 = -.23 / 4.2553	P 5	.5919 .4090	R 5	.4090 x 62 25.35 = 25
FY 8	1997 8 2005	Z P 8	2005-1990-13 = .47 / 4.2553	P 8	.6808	R 8	.6808 x 62 42.20 = 42
FY 13	1997 13 2010	Z P 13	2010-1990-13 = 1.645 / 4.2553	P 13	.9505	R 13	.9505 x 62 58.93 = 59
FY 18	1997 18 2015	Z P 18	2015-1990-13 = 2.82 / 4.2553	P 18	.9976	R 18	.9976 x 62 61.85 = 62

2.9.4. It is possible to manually establish a requirements computation for replacements based on projected condemnations in the exact manner used by the computer. This is done by using two charts (Figures 2-3 and 2-4) and developing a simulation in the following manner.

2.9.4.1. Establish basic data.

2.9.4.1.1. Fiscal year of computation. 1997

2.9.4.1.2. Procured quantity. 62 each

2.9.4.1.3. Age group. FY90

2.9.4.1.4. Life expectancy. 13 years

2.9.4.1.5. Life maximum. 20 years

2.9.4.1.6. Probability of Condemnation. 0.95

2.9.4.2. Figure 2-4 shows how above data are computed mathematically. Values of column P are found in Figure 2-3.

2.9.5. Mechanized PULE. A mechanical computation can include other stock numbers in the same computation as well as additional quantities of the same stock number, acquired in different lots and at different times. Attachment 2 shows a PULE computation including many different quantities and acquisitions. To ensure proper computational results, complete and accurate information must be supplied.

2.9.5.1. File maintenance of replacement criteria code B in IMCD Section A.

2.9.5.2. File maintenance of IMCD Section E data. age group, procurement quantity, annual usage, average life expectancy, maximum life expectancy, probability of condemnation. (NOTE. Annual usage of 2040 is based upon 8 hours per day, 255 days per year.)

2.9.5.3. Replacement quantities are also shown on weapon system products and may be file maintained for quarters 2 through 17. Replacement factors are developed by dividing the total acquired quantities of all stock numbers in the PULE computation into the computation group replacement quantities. When developing actual time-phased replacement quantities, the computer uses the PULE factor for each time position within the fiscal year and computes replacement by detail record (for each reporting organization in the computation) by.

2.9.5.3.1. Multiplying the applied/reapplied, allocated/reallocated quantity by factor for each program position.

2.9.5.3.2. Applying rounding factor (fraction) starting with 0.5 and carrying fraction over to next asset record which results in whole number replacement quantity.

2.9.5.4. The system will not compute replacement requirements for assets applied to non-vehicle WRM, SAP, special allowance source codes (ASCs), retention requirements, and replacement additive requirements.

NOTE. PULE uses original quantity acquired on IMCD computation. However, on weapon system products, the replacement line is built on in-service assets.

2.9.5.5. Modified PULE. This method has been developed to compute replacement requirements for an entire fleet and to methodically replace this fleet due to age and obsolescence. Condemnations are not necessarily a factor in this method because certain equipment are expected to operate

24 hours per day, with backup redundancy available. Communication, electronics, and meteorological equipment are generally classified in this category. When PULE replacement code B or D is used, adequate data must be available in IMCD Section E to calculate a replacement factor. Use an annual usage field of 9999 to trigger a modified PULE computation. The modified PULE delays its projection until one year prior to life expectancy and is used to suppress replacement during the early life years.

2.10. Requirements Data Bank (RDB) Output. RDB produces a host of on-line and hard copy products which are available to the user. Several products containing price data provide the capability to depict standard price or escalated standard price. Note that when the price escalation option is used, escalated standard price is depicted with an asterisk (*) following the standard price (e.g., "STD PRC 654324*").

2.10.1. On-Line Displays. The following products are available through on-line displays. IMCD, RAR, Notepad, Equipment IMS, OAA, WSP, requirements and edit tables, price EFT, Valid Changes, NRL, PRA, IDSS, IA, MPPC, and IV Report. Selection screens allow the user to display all of a product's data or a subset of information. Additionally, DATA QUERY may be used to extract data from the data base and to tailor/structure that data to satisfy individual user needs.

2.10.2. On-Line Report Selection. Rather than viewing products on-line, the user may elect to print a hard-copy (paper) report. To do this, the user chooses the product and parameters to be printed through selection screens, submits a print request through RDB's CA DISPATCH software, reviews the information available, and routes the print job to the printer of their choice. Spawning a job to the printer will allow the user to continue other on-line activities while the print job is running in batch mode. The first page of all reports will reflect the parameters selected by the user.

2.10.2.1. The following hard copy reports may be generated via on-line request and may be produced in total or in sections. IMCD, RAR, Notepad, OAA, WSP, RIA, Asset Reconciliation Worksheet (AR), SNV, NSN SRAN Variance (NSV), Vehicle In-Use Inventory Data (VI), ARS, VCNP, NRL, PRA, IDSS, IA, MPPC, and IV.

2.10.2.2. Equipment Stock Number Change Listing and OAA Listing are designated as "push products" and are set up in CA DISPATCH to be distributed to the appropriate using organization each applicable computation cycle.

2.10.3. Products and Tables.

2.10.3.1. IMCD. IMCD is generated each quarterly cycle immediately following the RID snapshot. It contains up to five sections (A through E) and provides basic item information (Managing ALC, IMS, ES, division, budget program, actual stock number, SGM and I&S master stock numbers, nomenclature, price, rates and factors, codes, usage and asset history data, lead-time, manufacturing and repair data). On-line file maintenance transactions may be used to update the IMCD as needed, except when RDB data is being loaded or computed. File maintenance of Section A Continued may be used to update MPPC data and termination codes. For more details, reference Chapter 3.

2.10.3.2. RAR. For quarterly processing cycles, RAR is produced via RDB following the D039/C001 interface. RAR contains up to nine sections and provides a detailed listing of authorizations and assets which will be used in the computation. RAR provides visibility of actual and subgroup master stock numbers, reporting SRAN and MAJCOM, allowance identification, authorized and in-service quantities for peacetime and WRM, assets by condition and other asset data, applicable

forecast data, MDS, additive requirements, AFIF requirements, reported ASCs and other codes, gains and losses, and asset reduction records. On-line file maintenance transactions may be used to update the RAR; however, Sections 1 through 3 may only be file maintained during the semiannual cycle. Section 4, Additive Requirements Data, may be file maintained as needed, except during RDB equipment-data loads. Additive TRCs 25-29, 30-34, and 35-39 will affect long supply data on IDSS products. Note that RAR file maintenance will change the reported position on RAR and WSP. For more details, reference Chapter 5.

2.10.3.3. Valid Change Listing. The valid change listing logs all valid changes which have been file maintained between processing cycles for selected products. The report shows the field that was changed, the original value, and the latest value by SGM. The valid change listing may be requested in total or in part depending upon the selection criteria exercised by the user. Valid Change Listings are available for the following products. IMCD Sections A through E, RAR Sections 1 through 4, WS file maintenance product, Sections 1 and 2, and I&S Restructure.

2.10.3.4. Notepad. Notepad presents explanatory narratives entered by the user. It is especially useful for annotating reasons for making file maintenance actions and documenting unit costs, lead times, funded/on-order assets, and additives. It should contain pertinent information relating to the stock number, and the resulting management decisions. There are five screens available for each SGM. Data on the first screen will be carried over to each subsequent cycle; data on the last four screens will reside with the cycle current at the time of input. The Notepad is available for the following products. IMCD Sections A through E, RAR Sections 1 through 4, Weapon System Products Sections 1 and 2, and I&S Restructure.

2.10.3.5. IMS. This product can be obtained via on-line display only. Equipment IMS is produced immediately following the RID snapshot and provides the number of actual stock numbers, number of subgroup master stock numbers, and the number of I&S master stock numbers by ALC, division, and IMS in the equipment-item process, based upon criteria selected.

2.10.3.6. Equipment OAA Requirements. The OAA listing is a "push" product which identifies additive requirements that will be more than a year old by the next March 1st or September 1st. All IMS additive requirements more than one year old will be purged from the next computation cycle unless a change action is accomplished to revalidate the additive requirement. Mechanically created additives are only valid for the current cycle and are recreated each cycle as required.

2.10.3.7. SRT. The SRT lists equipment applicable SRANs, with their corresponding area codes and base names, as well as the last date the table was modified. Invalid SRANs will appear on the Authorization and Asset Master exception listing and will default to '8999' on other products. The SRT is updated by the HQ AFMC equipment OPR.

2.10.3.8. MCT. The MCT lists valid two-position MAJCOM codes and three-position MAJCOM abbreviations. Unknown MAJCOMs are designated as 'ZZ' or '0#'. The MCT is maintained by the HQ AFMC equipment OPR.

2.10.3.9. TRT. The TRT is maintained by WR-ALC/LED, and lists valid type requirement codes that can be filed maintained in RAR Section 4. The TRT displays the most recent date of table modification and lists all TRCs with their corresponding additive identifications (descriptions), Ownership Purpose and System Designator (OPSD), Apply Additive Asset to Authorization Indicator, Compute Additive Replacement Requirement Indicator, and account identification.

2.10.3.10. Initial BP-MDS (IBM) Table. The IBM table is maintained by WR-ALC/LED, and contains the budget program (BP) and Mission Design Series (MDS) combinations which constitute initial requirements.

2.10.3.11. Equipment Stock Number Change Listing. The equipment stock number change listing is a "push" product generated quarterly in hard copy and is routed to each ALC and to the WR-ALC/LED Equipment OPR. Produced following the RID snapshot, it contains actual, SGM, and I&S master stock numbers which have been added, transferred, consolidated, changed, or deleted since the last cut- off date. Changes to ALC site, manager designator codes (division and IMS), order of use, jump-to codes, and phrase codes also appear on the listing. Old and new asset history data are listed by the new ALC site ID, division designator, and IMS. Deleted stock number data is listed by the old ALC, division, and IMS.

2.10.3.12. Equipment Weapon System (WS) Items.

2.10.3.12.1. WSP is partitioned into six sections, each of which contains gross requirements, aligned assets, and net requirements. Gross requirements are broken out by Air Force (AF) initial, Communications Electronics Authorization Program (CAP), additive, WRM, and replacement. Aligned assets are broken out by in-use, in-place, warehouse serviceable, warehouse unserviceable, and funded on-order. Up to nine program positions are provided by quarter and fiscal year. reported, current operating, buy, and six budget positions. The WSP is unique in their treatment of the MDS selection criteria; given proper spacing/structuring, if a mission and design (MD) are entered, then corresponding records for all series (i.e., MDSs) for the MD will be output. Section 1 quantities are stratified by MDS and MAJCOM. Section 2 quantities are stratified by MAJCOM. Section 3 quantities are stratified by MDS. Section 4 contains SGM totals. Section 5 summarizes excess (nonaligned) asset quantities by suitability. Section 6 provides the dollar summary. For Section 6, if the price escalation option is selected, note that the standard price is escalated to the applicable program position. Products may be tailored based upon criteria selected.

2.10.3.12.2. WS File Maintenance Product. The WS is partitioned into two sections. Section 1 requirements and aligned assets stratified by MDS and MAJCOM; and, Section 2 summarized excess (non- aligned) asset quantities by suitability. Mainly, the WS file maintenance is accomplished on the quarterly computations (December and June) and after the semiannual (March and September) update cycles are loaded. WS file maintenance will affect the IDSS and PRA products. When gross requirements, aligned assets, and excess (non-aligned) assets are file maintained, the system will realign assets to requirements so it is not necessary to file maintain all three categories. The current, immediately previous and previous March cycle can be file maintained. For processing cycles which have semiannual update processing, the initial cycle can be file maintained to simulate requirements but will be overlaid with the new data when the update cycle is processed. Only two computation cycles are available at a time.

2.10.3.13. NRL. The NRL contains up to eight sections stratifying gross requirement, aligned asset, and net requirement quantities across eleven program positions. Section 1 stratifies quantities by MAJCOM and SRAN, Section 2 provides SRAN totals, Section 3 stratifies quantities by MAJCOM and WRM base code, Section 4 provides WRM totals, Section 5 stratifies additive requirement quantities by MAJCOM, Section 6 provides additive totals, Section 7 stratifies data by MAJCOM, and Section 8 provides SGM summary totals. NRL products may be tailored based

upon the following selection criteria. SGM or I&S master stock number, ALC, Division, IMS, Section, MAJCOM, SRAN, BP, SMC, MPC, and dollar ranges.

2.10.3.14. PRA. PRA is an SGM stock number summary of the results of the computation, and has two parts. Requirements/Assets and Buy/Budget Requirements. Automatic hard copy products are provided to the ALCs following initial and update computations when items are in a buy, budget, or termination status. Note that file maintenance accomplished in the IMCD may impact the PRA in the next computation, file maintenance accomplished in the RAR may impact the PRA in the subsequent update computation, whereas file maintenance of WS products may impact the PRA immediately.

2.10.3.14.1. The Requirements and Assets portion stratifies gross requirements, assets, net requirements, and AFIF quantities across nine program positions.

2.10.3.14.1.1. Gross requirements are categorized by AF initial, CAP initial, Air National Guard (ANG) initial, Air Force Reserve (AFR) initial, WRM, Replacement, and Additive. Note that "Air Force initial" includes all MAJCOM requirements (within SGM stock number) except MAJCOM 4Z (ANG) and MAJCOM 0M ((AFR) requirements, (4Z and 0M are two -position MAJCOM codes found in the MAJCOM Table). "AFR initial" [provides 0M requirements; "ANG initial" provides 4Z requirements. AFIF requirements include all AFIF requirements (within SGM) which have need date less than or equal to the applicable program position. The WRM requirement does not include WRM additive requirements; WRM additive requirements are included in the additive line of PRA. A consolidation indicator (two asterisks) following net requirements (i.e., "NET RQMTS**") is used to signify that the net requirements for an I&S master have been consolidated with subgroup item requirements.

2.10.3.14.1.2. Assets are categorized as in-use, in-place, warehouse serviceable, warehouse unserviceable, and funded on-order. In use assets are considered peacetime assets, whereas in-place assets are considered to WRM assets. Note that warehouse serviceable assets include assets reported intransit no matter the condition.

2.10.3.14.1.3. The nine program positions include the reported, current operating, buy, and six budget positions. Every PRA, in a cycle, has the same reported and current operating positions; however, the buy and six budget positions will vary depending on the procurements lead time file maintained in the IMCD Section A.

2.10.3.14.2. The Buy/Budget Requirements section provides dollar stratifications of net requirements, price without FDT charges, standard price, initial spares costs. technical data costs, and other costs across the buy and six budget positions. Note that, if the price escalation option is selected, the standard price is escalated to the applicable program position. The Buy/Budget Requirements product also provides buy net requirements; previous computation buy, budget, and excess data; as well as SGM long supply data and item information. The SGM long supply data includes. authorized supply level; disposal deferred quantity; directed/elected-to- hold data; termination, retention, and excess data; and unsuitable asset data. Note that authorized supply level is the sum of type requirement codes 40, 41, and 83. The item information includes lead time, factors, codes, repair data, total acquired, gains, and losses.

2.10.3.15. Item and Dollar Summary Stratification (IDSS). The IDSS is comprised of four sections. If a subgroup master stock number is selected, the SGM and I&S master stock number,

replacement factor, managing ALC, division, IMS, budget program, standard price, and deferred disposal code; and sections one through three will provide item data in quantities as well as dollars. If an SGM stock number is not specified, the stratification will provide a dollar summary. If the price escalation option is selected, standard price is to be escalated to the applicable program position. Note that WS file maintenance products may impact the IDSS.

2.10.3.15.1. Section 1, entitled "Gross/Aligned/Buy/Budget Assets" stratifies gross requirement (WRM, overseas (O/S), zone of the interior (Z/I), additive), in-service assets (in-place, O/S, Z/I), warehouse serviceable and unserviceable assets (O/S, Z/I, depot), funded on-order assets, total assets, net requirements, and adjusted buy/budget requirements across reported, current operating, buy and budget positions, as applicable.

2.10.3.15.2. Section 2, Buy/Budget Segmented Requirements, stratifies Air Force, AFR and ANG initial, CAP (always zero), WRM, replacement, and additive requirements; aligned assets; net requirements; and net AFR and ANG replacement quantities at the buy and budget positions. Note that Air Force Reserve data relates exclusively to data with the two-position MAJCOM code of 0M, and that Air National Guard data corresponds to the 4Z MAJCOM code.

2.10.3.15.3. Section 3, Long Supply, stratifies gross requirement and total assets, as well as, in service, warehouse, and funded on-order assets by economic retention, contingency retention and total long supply. The economic and contingency retention are each subdivided by directed-to-hold, elected-to- hold, and excess. Note that Section 3 data is derived at the higher of buy or budget positions, and that the standard price listed on the product's header is the buy-position standard price.

2.10.3.15.4. Section 4, SGM Totals, provides the total number of subgroup master stock numbers and the total NSN count. It also provides the number of SGMs computing termination, buy, budget, budget+1, excess, and retention. The standard price listed on the product's header is the buy-position standard price. The bottom of the product provides visibility of computed elected-to-hold quantity, Air Force elected-to-hold quantity, and contractor requirement. Computed elected to hold quantity is the highest gross requirement less the gross requirement at the higher of the buy or budget position. Air Force elected-to-hold quantity is the sum of TRCs 35 through 37 and 39. Contractor requirement lists the dollar value of TRCs 60 through 69.

2.10.3.16. Basic Index of Actions. The Basic Index of Actions is a push product generated following each quarterly and semi-annual update computation. It contains SGM stock numbers which have computed termination, buy, budget, budget+1, excess, and/or retention quantities. It is sorted by ALC, division, and IMS, with termination, buy, budget, budget+1, excess, and retention dollars and quantities, as well as, total dollars and SGM count per category.

2.10.3.17. IA Extracts. IA extracts are requested by the user (i.e., on-line invoked) and can be selected by various combinations of ALC, division, IMS, BP, SMC, MPC, FSC, FSG, MMAC, dollar ranges and file maintenance change indicators for items in termination, buy, budget, budget+1, excess, or retention. The product can be sequenced by descending dollars, by SGM within I&S, or by SGM. This product is extremely useful in alerting requirements personnel which items must be tended first.

2.10.3.18. Equipment Repair Index of Actions.

2.10.3.18.1. The Repair Index of Actions product is a listing of computed equipment-item repair requirements. It is system generated semiannually during the update cycle, but is also available to the user via on-line request by combinations of SGM or I&S master stock number, ALC, division, IMS, BP, SMC, MPC, MIEC, FSC, FSG, MMAC, as well as, dollar ranges of standard price and unit sales price. When RDB's Repair Subsystem is implemented, the Repair Index of Actions will be sequenced using unit sales price times the repair quantity. However, prior to Repair Subsystem implementation, sequencing is from high to low repair requirements using standard price.

2.10.3.18.2. File Maintenance of Equipment Item Repair Data. Repair requirements data (repair factors, repair selection code, and quantities) may be file maintained on-line using the RRD screen. (This feature is designed to eventually replace the file maintenance of X-21s in D073.) However, during off cycles when RRD file maintenance is unavailable, repair data may be file maintained in IMCD Section B, which allows the user to file maintain the MIEC portion of the mission item essentiality code, and IMCD Section D (Two Years Usage by Actual Stock Number), which allows the user to file maintain repair rate, repair selection code, and repair criteria code.

2.10.3.19. Inventory of Principal Items (IPI). IPI products are in the same format as the Department of Defense Form 1138-1 information which is included in the annual submission of the DD1000 Report. This report provides the inventory values (in thousands of dollars) for requirement and asset categories, and the NSN count for specified budget programs. IPI products may be selected by subgroup master stock number or by AFMC, worldwide, managing ALC, division, IMS, and budget program (BP). Note at least one BP must be specified.

2.10.3.19.1. RDB provides requirements data in thousands of dollars for the following categories.

2.10.3.19.1.1. Approved Force Acquisition Objective (AFAO) Requirement is the sum of additive, CAP, replacement, WRM, and Air Force Initial gross requirement quantities at the budget position, multiplied by the standard price of each SGM stock number.

2.10.3.19.1.2. WRM is a subset of the AFAO requirement. To determine the WRM requirement, the WRM gross requirement quantity at the budget position has been multiplied by the standard price of each SGM and summed.

2.10.3.19.1.3. Approved Force Retention Requirement -- Not Applicable (N/A) in RDB.

2.10.3.19.2. RDB provides in-use (including in-place) and in-store asset data in thousands of dollars for the following categories.

2.10.3.19.2.1. Unstratified Stock -- N/A in RDB.

2.10.3.19.2.2. AFAO Assets. AFAO in-use asset inventory value is the sum of aligned additive, CAP (always zero), replacement, WRM, and Air Force Initial, in-use and in-place budget-position quantities, multiplied by the standard price of each SGM stock number. AFAO in-store asset inventory value is the sum of the following aligned warehouse serviceable and unserviceable, budget-position quantities; additive, CAP, replacement, WRM, and AF Initial, which have been multiplied by the standard price of each SGM.

2.10.3.19.2.3. WRM Assets. WRM in-place inventory data is not provided because RDB classifies WRM "in-use" inventory to include the value of WRM aligned in-use and in-place assets at the budget position.

2.10.3.19.2.4. Approved Force Retention Stock -- N/A.

2.10.3.19.2.5. Economic Retention Stock is the dollar value of suitable assets which are to be retained by the Air Force; this information is computed at the higher of the buy or budget position. In-use inventory is the dollar value sum of directed- and elected-to-hold, in-service suitable assets. In-store inventory is the dollar value sum of warehouse serviceable and unserviceable, directed- and elected-to-hold, suitable assets.

2.10.3.19.2.6. Contingency Retention Stock is the dollar value of unsuitable assets which are to be retained by the Air Force; this information is to be computed at the higher of the buy or budget position. In-use inventory is the dollar value sum of directed- and elected-to-hold, unsuitable, in-service assets. In-store inventory is the dollar value sum of directed- and elected-to-hold, warehouse serviceable and unserviceable, unsuitable assets.

2.10.3.19.2.7. Numeric Retention Stock--N/A.

2.10.3.19.2.8. Potential Department of Defense (DoD) Excess Stock is the dollar value of non-aligned, serviceable and reparable warehouse assets at the higher of the buy or budget position. In-use inventory is the dollar value sum of non-aligned, suitable and unsuitable, in-use and in-place assets, minus the dollar value of contingency and economic retention in-use assets. In-store inventory is the dollar value sum of non-aligned, suitable and unsuitable, warehouse serviceable and unserviceable assets, minus the contingency and economic retention in-store inventory value.

2.10.3.19.2.9. Total Assets is the sum of Unstratified Stock, AFAO Stock, Approved Force Retention Stock, Economic Retention Stock, Contingency Retention Stock, Numeric Retention Stock, and Potential DoD Excess Stock. This total also equals the sum of United States (U.S.), Foreign Countries and Afloat, and Outlying Areas of the U.S. stock.

2.10.3.19.2.10. United States stock is the dollar value difference between Total Assets and Foreign Countries and Afloat stock.

2.10.3.19.2.11. Foreign Countries and Afloat stock is the inventory value of overseas (O/S) reported assets.

2.10.3.19.2.12. Outlying Areas of the United States -- N/A in RDB.

2.10.3.19.3. Number of Items is the number of actual NSNs in the subgroups being processed.

2.10.3.19.4. As previously stated, the IPI is a basic report which lists data in the DD Form 1138-1. Typically, two March cycles of IPI data are compared and the differences are reported and explained in the DD1000 submission. RDB provides two IV products to compute the mathematical difference in data from two cycles.

2.10.3.19.4.1. The Budget Program Variance products provides the difference and percent difference from data meeting the BP selection. The categories depicted in this product are the same categories depicted in the IPI; however, this report reflects data from two cycles as well as the difference between those cycles and the percentage they are different.

2.10.3.19.4.2. SGM Variance product provides a list of subgroup master stock numbers, IMS, deltas, and percent delta for selected categories. This product is especially useful in researching stock numbers which have attributed to the greatest change (increase or decrease) per category.

2.10.3.20. MPPC. MPPC was designed to be a mechanical means for providing AF Form 630B data. MPPC provides buy, budget, and budget+1 adjusted net requirement quantities and dollars, and allows the user to assign buy and budget priorities by file maintaining IMCD Section A Continued. Product selection criteria are as follows. ALC, division, IMS, BP, SMC, cost and range categories. Selection of upper and middle range categories will result in the report provided by SGM. The report will structure one SGM per page for the upper-range selection and three SGMs per page for the middle-range selection. The lower range option will provide a product by FSC/MMAC. Default value for the lower range is "less than $100,000"; default for upper range is "greater than $900,000". Note that Air Force Reserve (AFR) data relates exclusively to data with the two position MAJCOM code of 0M, and that Air National Guard (ANG) data corresponds to the 4Z MAJCOM code. If price escalation option is selected, the text, "DOLLARS ESCALATED", will appear under the "as of" date.

2.10.3.21. Asset Reconciliation (AR) Products. AR products are automatically produced semiannually (31 March and 30 September update cycles) for equipment items that have a computed buy, budget, or termination quantity and an extended dollar value of $100,000 or more. Products are produced quarterly for equipment items which have asset variances, unit cost of $300,000 or more, and/or an inventory value of $10,000,000 or more. The following two paragraphs brief asset reconciliation products. For more detail, reference Chapter 12.

2.10.3.21.1. Asset Reconciliation (AR) Worksheet. This product is the mechanized equivalent of the Format 305, and is used to document corrections to asset counts and to produce a new baseline for asset accounting. The report can also be selected by I&S, ALC, DIV, IMS, BP, SMC, MPC, and dollar cost ranges of buy, budget, termination, inventory, or variance. File maintenance accomplished in IMCD Sections B and C, RAR Sections 1 through 4, and WS Sections 1 and 2 may impact the AR.

2.10.3.21.2. Asset Reconciliation List for Equipment Items. This list contains actual stock numbers, by ALC, division and IMS, for which asset reconciliation worksheets were printed. It shows the variance percentage, the variance cost, the buy dollars, budget dollars and termination dollars for each stock number. This list can be used to ensure that the items causing the largest variances are the ones that will be worked. The report will be produced using the criteria mentioned above, for stock numbers where the IMS total acquired does not equal the reported assets plus the losses.

2.10.3.22. Equipment Asset Variances. There are two Equipment Asset Variance reports which provide dollar differences from the previous March to the current cycle. Equipment Asset Variance By Actual Stock Number (SNV) and Equipment Asset Variance By SRAN (NSV).

2.10.3.22.1. Equipment Asset Variances By Actual Stock Number (SNV). This product lists stock numbers where the number of total acquired assets has changed since the last March update cycle. This product lists standard price, assets available, lost, and total for the previous March cycle; available, lost, and total for the current cycle; dollar variance (i.e., mathematical difference from previous March update to current cycle); variance percent; and variance cost

for each actual stock number. This report can be selected by various combinations of SGM, I&S, ALC, DIV, IMS, BP, SMC, MPC, plus or minus variance, and dollar range of the variance.

2.10.3.22.1.1. Total available asset quantity is the sum of in-service assets, TOC asset quantity, warehouse serviceable (without TOC) quantity, warehouse unserviceable quantity.

2.10.3.22.1.2. Total loss asset quantity is the sum of Security Assistance Program (SAP) loss quantity, non-reported asset loss quantity, installation asset losses quantity, modification asset losses quantity, redistribution and marketing asset loss quantity, other asset loss quantity, and condemnation asset loss quantity.

2.10.3.22.1.3. Total acquired asset quantity is the sum of total available asset quantity and total loss asset quantity.

2.10.3.22.1.4. Variance is total acquired asset quantity for the current cycle minus total acquired asset quantity for the previous March update cycle.

2.10.3.22.1.5. Variance percent is the variance divided by the total acquired asset quantity for the previous March update cycle multiplied by 100.

2.10.3.22.2. Equipment Asset Variances by SRAN. This report is selected by actual stock number and lists the SRANs that have a change in the total available assets at that SRAN since the last March computation cycle. The report shows the previous March total available, the current cycle total available, the variance quantity, the variance percentage, and the variance cost. This report is useful in determining which bases attributed fluctuations in assets.

2.10.3.23. Equipment Item Review Information, Additive Requirements Summary (ARS). This product should be selected if a Format 23 is required. Selection is by SGM or I&S master stock number. The report provides Additive Identification and MAJCOM, buy and budget position gross requirements, the amount of assets allocated against the additive, and the net requirement at the buy and budget position. This product can be used to track downward-directed programs by including unique program decision package (PDP) numbers in the additive ID field.

2.10.3.24. Equipment Vehicle In-Use Inventory As Reported. This product is comprised of four sections; each section contains SGM and I&S stock numbers, managing ALC, division, and IMS, budget program, life expectancy, and standard price at the reported position. Section 1 depicts the number of vehicle registration numbers (assets) by MAJCOM, by vehicle replacement code, and by age of vehicle, for SGMs within I&S group as well as for SGMs not in the I&S group of the authorized subgroup master stock number. Section 2 provides the number of assets by SRAN or WRM base code, MAJCOM, organization ID or WRM composition code, vehicle replacement code, and age of vehicle. Section 3 lists all vehicle registration numbers within I&S, and the total number of assets. Section 4 provides all registration numbers out of I&S, as reported, as well as the total number of registration numbers.

2.10.3.25. Net Requirements by Weapon System Exception Listing and Control Report . This report results from the loading and editing of D039 tape input to D200C. It is produced quarterly/semiannually and is provided in hard copy to the WR-ALC/LED Equipment OPR. The exception report is based on erroneous record layout ID, SGM stock number, MAJCOM, AF initial MDS/command net requirement quantity, CAP MDS/command net requirement quantity, AF additive

MDS/command net requirement quantity, WRM MDS/command net requirement quantity, and replacement MDS/command net requirement quantity. Non- numeric quantities will default to zero. The last page (Net Requirements by Weapon System Control Report) summarizes the number of records read, the number with errors, the number loaded, and the number of records dropped. (Records passing the edits or containing non-fatal errors will appear on weapon system products.)

2.10.3.26. Asset History Losses Exception and Control Reports. The Asset History Losses exception report is spawned quarterly by RDB and is provided in hard copy to the WR-ALC/LED Equipment OPR. This exception report is based on errors found in accepting data associated with asset reporting. The following asset loss data is edited. condemnation asset loss reported-position quantity, installed asset loss reported-position quantity, modification asset loss reported- position quantity, non-reporting asset loss reported-position quantity, other asset loss reported-position quantity, and redistribution and marketing asset loss reported-position quantity; if these data elements are non-numeric, they will be flagged as erroneous and default to zero. The last page (Asset History Losses Control Report) summarizes the number of records read by RDB, the number of D039 records with errors, the number loaded, and the number of records dropped by RDB.

2.10.3.27. AFIF Requirement Exception and Control Reports. The AFIF requirement exception and control reports are delivered to the WR-ALC/LED Equipment OPR in hard copy, and are based on errors found in loading AFIF data from G017. Only data with stock numbers matching the actual stock number control file will be accepted. The exception report will list the erroneous actual item identification number (IIN) input value and the error message "STOCK NUMBER NOT FOUND", as well as errors with the data element, date needed month (which should be a three-position alphabetic field.) The last page (AFIF Requirement Control Report) summarizes the number of G017 records read, the number with errors, the number of records loaded into RDB, and the number of records dropped. (Records passing edits will appear on RAR, Section 5.)

2.10.3.28. Valid Organization File Exception and Control Reports. The Valid Organization File exception report is generated by RDB quarterly in hard copy for the WR-ALC/LED Equipment OPR, and contains AFEMS errors identified as a result of the AFEMS/D039 interface. This exception report lists errors in the following information. source MAJCOM, source and actual MDS, organization ID, SRAN, and composition code. The edits for this file typically do not cause records to be dropped. If MAJCOM and/or SRAN input data do not match codes listed on the MAJCOM and/or SRAN tables, these codes will default to '0#' and to '8999', respectively. The last page (Valid Organization File Control Report) summarizes the number of D039 records read, the number with errors, the number of records loaded into RDB, and the number of records dropped.

2.10.3.29. Asset Stock Number Summary File Exception and Control Reports. The Asset Stock Number Summary File exception report is generated as a result of loading D039's Buy Position Asset Stock Number Summary data and assigning subgroup master stock numbers. RDB edits the following fields and will cause the default to zero if data is non-numeric. due-in asset quantity, funded asset quantity, gains from other SGM stock number, in-place asset quantity, buy requirement quantity, warehouse serviceable quantity, and warehouse unserviceable quantity. The last page (Asset Stock Number Summary File Control Report) summarizes the number of D039 records read, the number with errors, the number of records loaded into RDB, the number of loss records not used, and the number of records dropped. The exception list and control report are produced in hard copy each computational cycle for the WR-ALC/LED Equipment OPR. (Note that

records passing edits or containing non-fatal errors are used to produce RAR Section 8 (Parts 1, 2, and 3) data.)

2.10.3.30. Asset Reduction Control File Exception and Control Reports. The Asset Reduction Control File exception report is generated quarterly and semiannually following D039 processing, and is provided in hard copy for the WR-ALC/LED Equipment OPR. The last page (Asset Reduction Control File Control Report) summarizes the number of D039 records read, the number with errors, the number of records loaded into RDB, and the number of records dropped. (Data passing edits or containing non-fatal errors are resident in RAR Section 9.)

2.10.3.31. Authorization and Asset Master Exception and Control Reports. The Authorization and Asset Master exception report is generated quarterly following the D039/AFEMS interface, and is provided in hard copy for delivery to the WR-ALC/LED Equipment OPR. This exception report lists field name, input value, and the reason the C001 data from the AFEMS/D039 interface was erroneous. If the forecast date has passed, RDB flags the error, but assigns the current "as of date" year to the forecast record. The last page (Authorization and Asset Master Control Report) summarizes the number of D039 records read, the number of records with errors, the number of records loaded into RDB, and the number of records dropped. (Data passing edits or containing non-fatal errors are contained in RAR Sections 1 through 4.)

2.10.3.32. Projected Assets by Location Exception (Accept) and Control Reports. The Projected Assets by Location exception report is generated quarterly following D039 computation processing, and is provided in hard copy to the WR-ALC/LED Equipment OPR. This exception listing flags invalid data for the following elements. SGM stock number, MAJCOM, SRAN, WRM base code, and ARID. RDB will drop records where the SGM stock number does not match the item cycle table. For the following data elements, if the data is non-numeric, data values will default to zeroes. total aligned asset peacetime SRAN/MAJCOM quantity, total aligned asset WRM base code/MAJCOM quantity, ARID/MAJCOM aligned in-service quantity, ARID/MAJCOM aligned warehouse quantity, and ARID/MAJCOM aligned funded on-order quantity. The control report summarizes the number of D039 records read, the number with errors, the number of records loaded into RDB, and the number of records dropped.

2.10.3.33. Net Requirements by Location Exception (Accept) and Control Reports. The Net Requirements by Location exception listing is generated quarterly following D039 computation processing, and is provided in hard copy to the WR-ALC/LED Equipment OPR. This listing flags invalid data for the following elements. SGM stock number, MAJCOM, SRAN, WRM base code, and ARID. The system will drop records where the SGM stock number does not match the item cycle table. For the following data elements, if the data is non-numeric, data values will default to zeroes. AF initial SRAN/MAJCOM net requirement quantity, WRM base code command net requirement quantity, and AF additive ID command net requirement quantity. The control report summarizes the number of D039 records read, the number with errors, the number of records loaded into RDB, and the number of records dropped. (Data passing edits or containing non- fatal errors are contained in NRL products.)

2.10.3.34. NOCM RIAR Data Exception (Accept) and Control Reports. The NOCM RIAR exception listing flags erroneous data from the D151 interface. SGM stock number data will be dropped if the SGM NIIN does not match the item cycle table or if the ALC site ID is not "SC". The control report summarizes the number of D151 records read, the number with errors, the num-

ber of records loaded into RDB, and the number of records dropped. (Data passing edits will be loaded into IPI products for site "SC".)

2.10.3.35. Phased Assets by Stock Number Exception (Accept) and Control Report. The Phased Assets by Stock Number exception listing is generated quarterly following D039 computation processing, and is provided in hard copy to the WR-ALC/LED Equipment OPR. This listing flags non-numeric aligned and non- aligned data, and defaults non-numeric quantities to zero. RDB will drop records where the actual stock number does not match the item-cycle table. The control report summarizes the number of D039 records read, the number with errors, the number of records loaded into RDB, and the number of records dropped.

2.10.3.36. Projected Assets by Weapon System Exception (Accept) and Control Report. The Projected Assets by Weapon System exception listing is generated quarterly following D039 computation processing, and is provided in hard copy to the WR-ALC/LED Equipment OPR. This listing flags non-numeric aligned and non- aligned data, and defaults non-numeric quantities to zero. RDB will drop records where the SGM stock number does not match the item cycle table. The control report summarizes the number of D039 records read, the number with errors, the number of records loaded into RDB, and the number of records dropped.

2.10.4. Data Query. Printed reports or the on-screen display of data may be generated via Data Query. Data Query can be used to tailor information to satisfy individual user needs.

2.11. System Operations. The system is processed in three basic configurations to provide timely information to users.

2.11.1. Computation Cycles--Quarterly Processing. Processing cycles 1, 4, 7, and 10 use data as of 31 December, 31 March, 30 June, and 30 September, respectively. In these cycles, control data and cataloging information are updated, current worldwide authorization and asset data are introduced, requirements are projected, assets are applied and allocated, gross and net requirements are determined, and output products are generated.

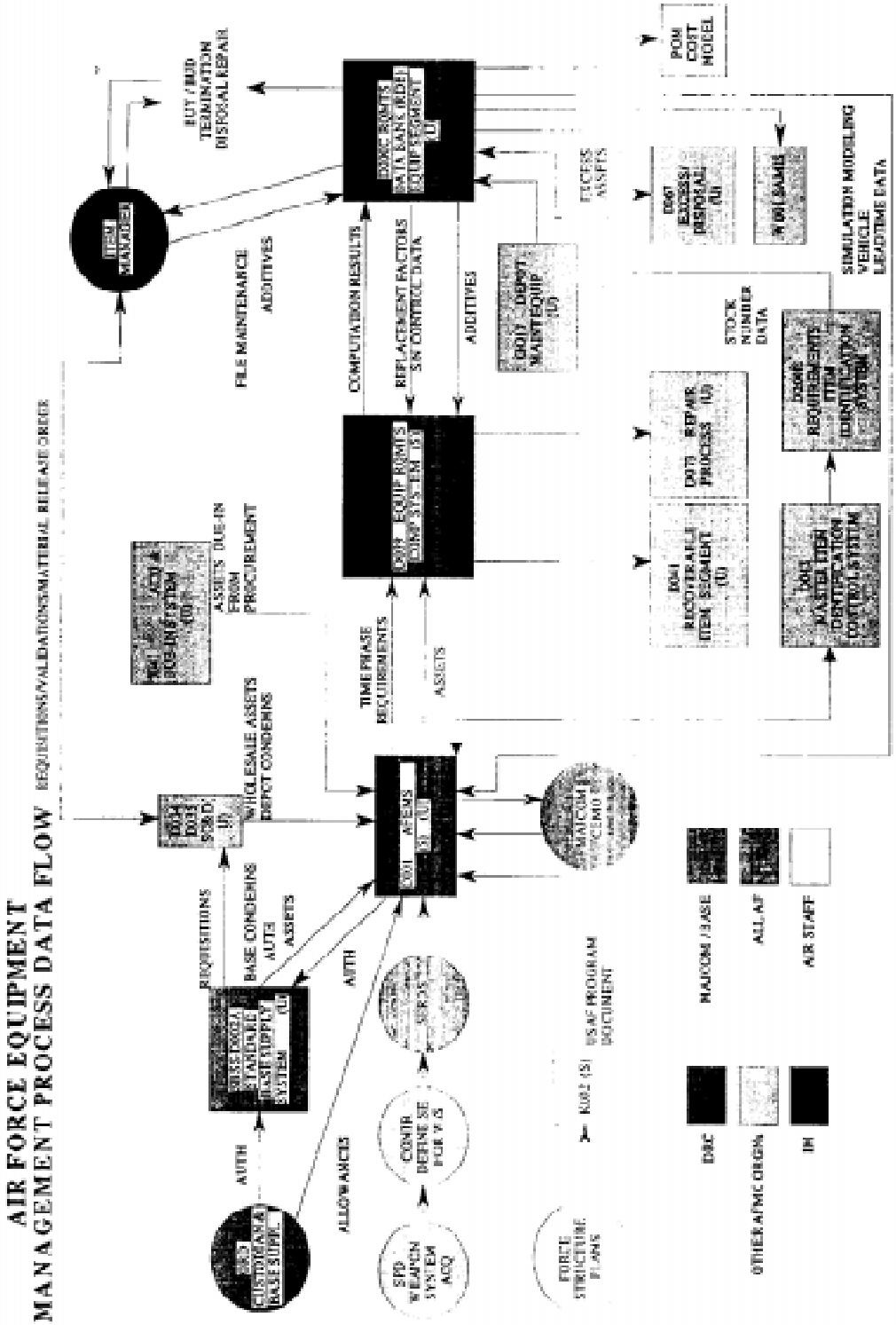
2.11.2. Update Cycles--Semiannual Processing. Update processing cycles for 31 March and 30 September are cycles 4U and 10U, respectively. In these cycles, selected control data elements and authorization/asset data shown on RAR are revised according to file maintenance transactions; gross and net requirements are recalculated; data in the master file are adjusted, and financial reports and data systems interface files are generated.

2.11.3. File Maintenance Cycles. File maintenance of requirements tables (SRAN, MAJCOM, and Type Requirements tables) should be updated as new information becomes available. IMCD file maintenance may be accomplished on an as required basis, and is prohibited only during RDB data loads. As indicated above, RAR file maintenance must be accomplished prior to processing update cycles. Additive requirements may also be updated according to file maintenance actions, and overage additives are produced in the March and September time frames to provide visibility of outdated additives which will be deleted by the system unless a change action is file maintained to keep the additive from being dropped from the system the next processing cycle.

NOTE:

The appropriate cycle and year are shown in the headers of each product generated.

Figure 2.5. Air Force Equipment Management Process Flow.



Chapter 3

ITEM MANAGER CONTROL DATA (IMCD)

3.1. IMCD Overview.

3.1.1. Source Data. Item Manager Control Data (for Section A, A Continued, B, and E) is generated via RDB each quarterly cycle immediately following the Requirement Item Identification (RID) snapshot. "RID snapshot" is terminology used to denote the internal interfacing of RDB subsystems, RID (D200.E) and Equipment (D200.C). Note that RID accepts data from D043 (which provides cataloging data) and from J041 (which provides acquisition and lead-time information), then makes this data available to the equipment subsystem at a specific point in time via the "snapshot". IMCD Sections C and D information for the current processing cycle will be loaded following the D039/AFEMS interface which supplies data to D200.C; therefore, this data will be loaded concurrently with Reported Assets and Requirements (RAR) data. If the RAR has not yet been loaded for the current processing cycle, IMCD Section C will contain the previous processing cycle's data with the message "(DATA FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER)" under the item name.

3.1.2. Content. IMCD contains up to five sections (A through E) and provides basic item information (managing ALC, IMS, ES, division, budget program, actual stock number, SGM and I&S master stock numbers, description, price, rates and factors, codes, usage and asset history data, lead-time, manufacturing and repair data). A description of Section A through E is in Paras 3.2.-3.7.

3.1.3. Availability. IMCD is available on-line or in hard copy from RDB. Data may be displayed based upon criteria selected. SGM, I&S master or actual stock number, ALC, division, IMS, BP, SMC, MPC, section, reparable generations greater than zero, condemnations greater than zero, equipment specialist code, acquisition method code, replacement criteria code, material management aggregation code, or ranges (standard price, buy net dollar, budget net dollar, and/or production lead-time).

3.1.4. File Maintenance. On-line file maintenance transactions may be used to update the IMCD as needed, except when RDB equipment data is being loaded or computed. When feasible, file maintenance of IMCD Sections A and B should be conducted prior to restructuring I&S groups. File maintenance of Section A Continued may be used to update Materiel Procurement Program Control (MPPC) data and termination codes. Note that a notepad entry must follow file maintenance of the IMCD to make changes permanent for the processing cycle. Notepad and valid change entries are available for review via the Valid Changes/Notepad (VCNP) option in RDB.

3.1.4.1. Add. A unique subgroup master stock number and its accompanying data may be added to the IMCD; however, this stock number will be omitted from RDB with the processing of next “RID snapshot” unless a cataloging action has been completed to add the stock number to D043.

3.1.4.1.1. To add a subgroup master stock number, a "B" (for blank) must be input on the function line of the file maintenance screen; RDB will then overlay the function code with an "A" for "add". The user should then input a unique stock number, which is not currently resident on the data base.

3.1.4.1.2. To ensure that the added stock number will be included in the equipment item requirements computation, it must be file maintained following the “RID snapshot”, but

before D200.C passes data to D039 to support the AFEMS interface. To permanently input a new stock number, cataloging action must be made through D043, otherwise, the stock number will drop out of D200.C the following processing cycle.

3.1.4.1.3. Section A--A subgroup master stock number and its accompanying information (ALC; division; IMS code; equipment specialist code; equipment control code; acquisition method code (AMC); AMC expiration date; ERRC code; and unit of issue) may be added to this section.

3.1.4.1.4. Section B--The following data elements may be added to IMCD Section B. standard price, order-of-use code, jump-to code, actual stock number, and source of supply. (For stock numbers which have been added, the current date is mechanically assigned to the date of last purchase.)

3.1.4.1.5. Section E--Actual stock number data may be added.

3.1.4.2. Change or Add.

3.1.4.2.1. Section A -The following data elements may be changed or added during IMCD file maintenance. item name, budget control code, acquisition advice code, administrative lead-time, production lead-time, disposal deferred code, procurement agency, life expectancy, replacement criteria code, replacement factor, spares factor, technical data costs, other costs, Subgroup Master (SGM) Mission Item Essentiality Code (MIEC), repair cycle, repair location, subsystem application, and Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center (DIPEC) indicator.

3.1.4.2.2. Section A Continued - The following data elements may be changed via IMCD file maintenance. unit costs at buy, budget, and budget + 1; acceptance code; IMS MPC; termination code; and priority 2 quantities.

3.1.4.2.3. Section B -The following data elements may be changed or added to IMCD Section B. equipment essentiality code; mission item essentiality code; standard price; procurement date; and fuels section data.

3.1.4.2.4. Section C - The following data elements may be file maintained, however, changes to IMCD Section C will not affect any other section. IMS total acquired assets and asset loss quantities (SAP, nonreporting, installation, modification, condemnation, DRMO, and other).

3.1.4.2.5. Section D - IMS repair rate factor, repair criteria code, repair selection code and the past eight quarters of data (in-use asset, condemnation, and reparable generation quantities) may be file maintained.

3.1.4.2.6. Section E - The following data elements may be file maintained. actual stock number, age group, procurement quantity, annual usage, average life expectancy, maximum life expectancy, and probability of condemnation. Changes to this section will recalculate projected replacements by actual stock number and SGM stock number, as well as, SGM stock number replacement factors and total procurement quantity.

3.1.4.3. Delete. Only subgroup master stock numbers which have been created via file maintenance may be deleted in D200.C. SGM stock numbers may be deleted via file maintenance by using the function code of "D". For obvious reasons, none of the IMCD products will contain an action code of "D".

3.2. IMCD Section A--by Subgroup Master Stock Number. The following narratives provide descriptions of IMCD Section A data elements.

3.2.1. SGM. Subgroup master stock number is comprised of a four-position numeric Federal Stock Class (FSC), a nine-position National Item Identification Number (NIIN), and a two-position Materiel Management Aggregation Code (MMAC). File maintenance actions may be taken to add a subgroup master stock number provided it is a unique stock number (i.e., not currently residing in the data base). Note that cataloging action must be taken to permanently add a stock number. (Reference paragraph 2-4.)

3.2.2. I&S. Interchangeability and Substitution Master Stock Number. (Reference paragraph 2-4.).

3.2.3. FY. The computation cycle indicator is comprised of the next two fiscal years following the processing cycle fiscal year, as well as the cycle code. The cycle code corresponds to the processing cycle cutoff month followed by a "U" to specify an update cycle. Cycle codes and their corresponding processing cycle cutoff months follow:

Table 3.1. Cycle Code.

CYCLE CODE	PROCESSING CYCLE	ALIAS
01	31 Dec	January Quarterly
04	31 Mar	April Quarterly
04U	31 Mar Update	March Update
07	30 Jun	July Quarterly
10	30 Sep	October Quarterly
10U	30 Sep Update	September Update

The equipment item requirements computation is used to determine and submit budget plans and to execute buy plans. These two fiscal years represent the buy year and the budget year being planned and executed.

3.2.4. BUD CD CTL. Controlled Budget Code is a file maintainable, ten-position field which is comprised of a two-position numeric budget program (BP) code, a four-position system management code (SMC), and a four-position materiel program code (MPC).

3.2.4.1. BP is used to identify the funding budget program and correlates to the accounting classification subdivision of the appropriation level. (Reference AFMAN 23-110, Vol 1, Pt 5.)

Table 3.2. Budget Code.

BUDGET CODE	BP	DESCRIPTION
Q	10	Aircraft Weapon System - includes Support Equipment (SE), peculiar and common, while weapon system is in production.
A	12	Aircraft Common Support Equipment - includes post-production replenishment, SE (peculiar and common).

	13	Post-production Aircraft Weapon System - includes deferred initial SE, peculiar and common.
D	19	Miscellaneous Charges - includes Electronic Countermeasure SE (peculiar and common).
P	20	Missile Weapon System - includes SE, peculiar and common, while weapon system is in production. E 22 Missile Support Equipment - includes post-production, replenishment, SE (peculiar and common).
	35	Ammunitions - includes direct and indirect munitions and associated equipment.
J/V	82	Vehicular Equipment - includes initial and replenishment, SE (peculiar and common).
K/L	83	Electronic and Telecommunication Equipment - includes initial and replenishment, SE (Peculiar and common).
M/Z	84	Other Base Maintenance and Support Equipment-includes initial and replenishment, SE (peculiar and common).
N	87	Procurement Other Than Air Force - includes the reimbursement of SE (peculiar and common) inventories due to sale to FMS or other organization.

NOTE:

Those items with Budget Code “K” are assigned to ALC SITE ID “SJ.“

3.2.4.2. SMC is used as a method of identifying the item for which support is provided. Budget program activity code (BPAC) is comprised of BP and SMC. BPAC Master List is published periodically by USAF/FM. (Reference AFI 65-601, VolIV and AFI 33-110.)

3.2.4.3. MPC identifies major elements of a weapon system and is used in the submission of financial estimates of direct acquisition cost for selected weapon systems, as well as, financial plans and budget estimates on a conventional basis. The MPC provides a subdivision of the accounting classification below the budget program activity code (BPAC) level. (Reference AFR 177-101.)

3.2.5. CUR. Current calendar date and military time.

3.2.6. UPDATED. Calendar date and military time of the last file maintenance transaction made against the stock number for the processing cycle. (Blanks indicate that no file maintenance action has been taken.)

3.2.7. AS OF. The processing cycle cutoff date is 31 Dec, 31 Mar, 30 Jun, or 30 Sep of the applicable calendar year.

3.2.8. ITM NM. Item name is a 19-position element which describes the stock number.

3.2.9. ACT. Action code indicates the type of file maintenance action which was used to alter the data, where, "A" indicates a stock number has been added, "C" indicates data has been changed, and a blank action code indicates no file maintenance has been accomplished. Note that "X" indicates that I&S restructuring has taken place.

3.2.10. AAC. Acquisition Advice Code is a one-position alphabetic code which indicates how and under what restrictions an item of supply will be acquired. These codes, as applicable to the Item Manager Stock Control and Distribution (IM SC&D) system, are used primarily to determine the stocked versus non-stocked breakouts of various management products produced by the system. The predominant AAC used in the RDB for equipment items is code "J", "non-stocked, centrally procured." Consult DoD 4100.39-M, Vol10, Table 58 or the RDB Data Element Dictionary (DED) for description of other AACs.

3.2.11. MIL SPEC NO. Military Specification Number is the first 16 positions of the reference number logistics. A military specification is a document which provides performance specifications and material requirements.

3.2.12. EC. Equipment Control Code is used to denote equipment items which require special controls and reporting. Reference AFMAN 23-110, Vol 2, Pt 2, Ch 3. "V" (vehicles) is the predominant nonblank equipment control code in D200.C. Equipment code will be blank if none of the referenced codes apply.

3.2.13. ADPE. ADPE code identifies an item of ADPE, or an item containing ADPE, regardless of assigned federal stock class. Reference AFMAN 23-110, Vol 2, Pt 2, Ch 27, Section M for additional information.

Table 3.3. ADPE.

0	Represents items with no ADP components
1	Analog central processing unit (CPU)
2	Digital CPU
3	Hybrid CPU
4	ADP input/output and storage devices used to control and transfer information to and from a CPU
5	ADP accessory equipment
6	Punched card equipment
7	ADP supplies and support equipment
8	ADP components
9	Item containing embedded ADPE meeting one or more definitions for codes 1 through 6

3.2.14. ES. Two-position Equipment Specialist (ES) code which originated from the D043 system.

3.2.15. LEADTIME. Lead-time plays an extremely important role in the computation of equipment items. Lead-time may only be file maintained on an I&S Master NSN. Procurement lead-time (also known as acquisition lead-time) is comprised of administrative and production lead-time, and is used by the system to determine buy and budget program positions.

3.2.15.1. ADM. Administrative Lead-time (ALT) is the period of time (in whole months) from the initiation of a purchase request/military interdepartmental purchase request (PR/MIPR) to date of contract or purchase order award. Every effort should be made to maintain realistic ALT values in the system. ALT must be reviewed and validated whenever an item computes a buy, termina-

tion, or repair requirement. In D200.C, ALT has the standard value of '00' if a contract can be awarded by the fourth quarter of the funding year. ALT greater than the standard value of zero will be justified (and may be file maintained in RDB) when a contract cannot be awarded by the fourth quarter of the funding year (appropriation fiscal year). Use the most recent PR/MIPR to determine ALT, unless the following exceptions apply.

3.2.15.1.1. When the latest PR/MIPR was processed on an urgent or expedited basis or when the ALT experience is not considered realistic, use the last representative ALT or the ALT of a like item. Do not include unusual delays, such as funding freezes, extensive rework time, etc.

3.2.15.1.2. When an incremented contract, multi-year, or other such contract that provides for subsequent options or orders, is available, base ALT on the time required to place the order or to exercise the option. (Note that before that contract expires, ALT must be adjusted to reflect time required to obtain new or additional contract coverage. This adjustment must occur "full ALT" before contract expiration.)

3.2.15.1.3. ALT for first time replacement buys may be based on similar items which have an established acquisition history.

3.2.15.2. PROD. Production Lead-time (PLT) is the time between the date of contract award (or purchase order) and the date of the first delivery of the production quantity. The production lead-time default in RDB is seven months if PLT data is blank. PLT must be reviewed and validated whenever an item has a computed buy, termination, or repair requirement. In the absence of J041 mechanized input, PLT may be derived from the following sources.

3.2.15.2.1. The latest acquisition history or other valid data available to the ALC may be used to determine PLT. When actual item history does not support the lead-time input to RDB, sufficient justification must be documented in the item records for management reviews and audits.

3.2.15.2.2. Contractor quotes of PLT may be used instead of actual history, but do not use contractor quotes if they are not realistic. If contractor quotes of PLT are available but not used, document the justification for not using them. Contractor's quotes passed to RDB Requirements Item Identification Data (RID) from J041 include 15 days for transportation time.

3.2.15.2.3. For a new item, PLT may be obtained from the contractor through local contracting and manufacturing representatives, or the PLT of a similar item which has an established PLT may be used.

3.2.15.2.4. Develop PLT as follows.

3.2.15.2.4.1. Calculate the number of days between date of contract/purchase order award and date of first delivery. If this number is derived from a contractor's quote, add 15 days to intransit time.

3.2.15.2.4.2. Divide the result by 30 (days in a month). Consider the result (number of months) as PLT months.

3.2.15.3. PROC. Procurement Lead-time (also known as acquisition lead-time) is the summation of administrative and production lead-times. This sum must be less than 100 months or file main-

tenance against administrative and production lead-times will not pass system edits and will not be accepted. The acquisition lead-time field is not file maintainable.

3.2.16. ACQ MTH. Acquisition Method code is a two-position code which indicates whether an item is eligible for competitive or direct (sole source) manufacturer procurement, and identifies the amount of technical screening applicable. This field is comprised of acquisition method code followed by acquisition method suffix code. Acquisition method code of '1' or '2' indicates competitive procurement; '3' or '4' indicates sole source procurement from a single manufacturer is justified. Reference AFR 67-1, VolI, Part Four and DoD 4100.39-M, Table 71.

3.2.16.1. Acquisition Method Codes (AMCs) reflect the decision of the Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA) as to the techniques of purchasing to be employed from a planned procurement review. These codes originate from Federal Logistics Information System (FLIS) and have the following data flows to the equipment subsystem. FLIS - D043 - D200.E (RDB RID) - D200.C (RDB EQP). The following acquisition method codes apply:

Table 3.4. Sample.

0	Not Subject to acquisition method code classification
1	Already competitive
2	Competitive for the first time
3	Already direct purchase manufacturer
4	Direct purchase manufacturer for the first time
5	Noncompetitive

3.2.16.2. Acquisition Method Suffix Code (AMSC) provides supplementary information indicating the primary reason why the acquisition method code was assigned for procurement.

Table 3.5. Sample 2.

0	No acquisition method code established.
A	The government's rights to use data in its possession is questionable and must be resolved.
B	Procurement of this item is restricted to source(s) specified on source control drawings
C	This item requires engineering source approval by the design control activity in order to maintain the quality of the item.
D	The data needed to produce this item from additional sources is not physically available.
G	Item is technically suitable and legally clear for advertising, and the data package is complete.
H	Government does not have physically in its possession sufficient, accurate, or legible data to purchase this part from other than current source(s).
K	Item is produced from class 1A castings.

L	The low dollar value of procurement makes it uneconomical to improve the procurement status of this item.
M	Application of master or coordinated tooling is required to produce this item.
N	Item requires special test and/or inspection facilities to determine and maintain ultra-precision quality for the item's function or system integrity.
P	Rights to use data for procurement of this item from additional sources are legally unavailable and cannot be acquired by purchase.
Q	Government does not have adequate data, lacks rights to data, or both, required to purchase this part from additional sources.
R	Data or the rights to use the data needed to purchase this item from additional sources are not owned by the government, and it has been determined that it is uneconomical to acquire them by purchase.
S	Procurement of this item is restricted to limited source(s) because security classification of confidential or higher prevents public disclosure.
T	Procurement of this item is controlled by qualified products list (QPL) procedures.
U	Item is uneconomical to compete.
V	Item has been designated a high reliability part under a formal reliability program.
Y	Design of this item is unstable.
Z	Commercial/non-developmental off-the-shelf item. Procurement of this item from the current source is necessary to ensure standardization and interchangeability of parts.

3.2.17. AMC EXP DT. Acquisition Method Code Expiration Date is the month and year that the acquisition method code becomes invalid. The expiration date is a four-position field in the format MMYY and originates in FLIS. (NOTE. If no AMC applies, the AMC expiration date is 0000.)

3.2.18. DSP DEF. The existence of an Item Disposal Deferred Code (other than “N” or blank) indicates that the normal disposal action of excess wholesale assets is to be deferred. Assets are classified as directed-to-hold if the item disposal deferred code is other than “N” or blank. The codes are defined as follows:

Table 3.6. Sample 3.

B	This codes applies to both wholesale and retail assets reported, and is assigned at HQ AFMC to prevent automatic disposal of critical weapon systems component assets. This code can be changed to “R” or “N” by the IMS during the file maintenance action.
C	This code applies to wholesale assets that have common application, and is assigned at HQ AFMC to prevent automatic disposal of critical weapon system component assets. This code can be changed to “R” or “N” by the IMS during file maintenance action.

N This code is used when there is no requirement to retain assets. During file maintenance, the IMS enters an "N" to remove other disposal deferred codes when they are no longer necessary.

P This code applies to wholesale assets that are peculiar to a specific application, and is assigned at HQ AFMC to prevent automatic disposal of critical weapon system component assets. This code can be changed to "R" or "N" by the IMS during file maintenance action.

R This code freezes excess wholesale assets. This code is the lowest priority disposal deferred code. Although IMS may file maintain an "R", it should not be input without headquarters approval and proper documentation.

Blank This field is blank. No retention of excess is required.

3.2.19. PRO AGY. Procurement agency is a two-position code which is file maintained to denote the agency having procurement cognizance/responsibility. The RDB DED contains codes under the logical name. PRCUR AGCY; the physical (database element) name is PRCUR-AGCY.

3.2.20. LIF EXP. Average life expectancy is the anticipated age, expressed in years, at which items will be retired from inventory due to declining performance and/or excessive repair costs.

3.2.21. RPL CRI. Replacement criteria code indicates the technique to be used in computing replacement requirements. The following list describes applicable replacement criteria codes.

Table 3.7. Sample 4.

A Replacement requirements are computed using the IMS file maintained replacement factor in IMCD Section A. The IMCD Section A replacement factor will not be changed mechanically, regardless of the condemnation data which is available in IMCD Section D. **Note.** This replacement factor should be determined in an IMS/ES coordinated effort, and should be periodically reviewed to ensure factor is still appropriate. This code requires documentation which explains how the factor was determined.

B Replacement requirements are to be computed by the PULE method using IMCD Section E data. (Note that the replacement factor is zero in IMCD Section A; however, SGM stock number PULE replacement factors are provided on IMCD Section A Continued and Section E.).

C Replacement requirements are to be computed using the mechanically determined replacement factor in IMCD Section A. The mechanical factor is computed using the condemnation and in-use data from IMCD Section D. Codes "D" and "G" file maintained by IMS, will mechanically convert to "C" when adequate data is available. Further, "C" will revert to "H" if insufficient data is available. See Note below.

D Replacement factor is to be computed by the PULE technique until sufficient in-use and condemnation data are available. When PULE logic is used, the replacement factor is equal to zero on IMCD Section A; computed PULE replacement factors are provided in IMCD Section A Continued and Section E. However, if PULE data is not available and if insufficient in-use history and condemnation data are available, the replacement criteria code will revert to "H". (The replacement criteria code will change to "C" when sufficient data is available; see NOTE (below) for additional details.)

E Optimum Reliability Through Effective Management (ORTEM) procedures are used. The replacement factor is not mechanically computed and will be equal to zero on IMCD Section A. Replacement quantities are input as additive requirements. (Reference paragraph 2.8.5.2.)

F Replacement requirements are developed in accordance with technical order compliance guidance. The replacement factor is equal to zero on IMCD Section A. Replacement quantities are input as additive requirements. (Reference paragraph 2.8.5.2.)

G Replacement factor will be manually file maintained until sufficient in-use and condemnation data are available. (When sufficient data is available, the replacement criteria code will automatically be changed to "C".)

H (System Default) Mechanically entered when a new items is introduced or inadequate condemnation and in-use data are available. (The replacement criteria code will change to “C” when sufficient data is available. See Note below.

Blank For registered equipment management system (REMS) vehicles, replacement is determined by use of the vehicle replacement code/age, not by the replacement factor; therefore, the replacement factor for registered vehicular items is zero.

NOTE:

The following criteria are used to determine whether adequate condemnation and in-use asset history data are available to mechanically compute a replacement factor. (1) At least two quarters of in-use history with an average of ten or more assets, and (2) at least one quarter of condemnations greater than zero.

3.2.22. RPL FAC. Replacement factor is the percentage (expressed as a decimal) of the authorized assets that will need replacement during a given period. These replacement requirements are expected to result from anticipated field and/or depot-level condemnations. The SGM replacement factor is computed as follows if adequate condemnation and in-use history data exist. The sum of eight quarters' condemnation quantities for each stock number in the subgroup is divided by the sum of eight quarters' in-use asset quantities for each stock number in the subgroup, and the result is multiplied by four. Replacement factors are to be file maintained for replacement criteria codes A and G. (Reference paragraph 3.2.22. above.) Note that the computer will assign a replacement factor of zero for the following reasons. (1) if the equipment control code is "V" (vehicle), (2) if inadequate condemnation and in-use history data is available (see NOTE above), or (3) if the replacement criteria code is B, D, E, F, H, or blank.

3.2.23. SP FAC. Spares factor is a percentage expressed as a decimal, applied (or to be applied) to budget dollars for initial spare parts for maintenance. This should not be confused with budgeting

spare end items. The spares factor is expressed as a percentage of the unit cost of the end item. If the item will be acquired from competitive sources, or under military specifications, the spares factor should be used to budget for spare parts. If, when the contract is awarded, it is determined that the term will be identical or similar to an item already in the inventory, actual dollars budgeted for spare parts can be withheld from contract.

3.2.24. TECH DATA COSTS. Technical data cost is the dollar cost for technical-data publication requirements and is not a unit but rather a total cost for acquisition.

3.2.25. OTHER COSTS. Any other costs that are not included in the standard price or technical data costs. "Other costs" is based upon cost per each unit.

3.2.26. MIEC. Mission Item Essentiality Code of the subgroup master stock number. (Note that MIEC of the actual stock number is displayed and file maintainable on IMCD Section B.) MIEC is a three-position code assigned to each stock number. The MIEC is comprised of subcodes denoting system essentiality, equipment essentiality, and organization essentiality. These essentiality codes may be used to allocate resources, by weapon system importance, at the national stock number level. Essentiality criteria may be used to justify and to allocate funds, to help in the scheduling of items for repair, and to identify those items that are to be included in war reserve materiel stocks. The D200.C system default for MIEC is "6DG".

3.2.26.1. System Essentiality Code (SEC). System essentiality code, also known as the application essentiality code, is the first position of the MIEC and is computed using MDS. SEC discrete values are one through seven (system default is 6).

1 = highly critical system (FAD I)

2 = strategic systems

3 = forward deployed tactical systems

4 = continental United States systems in place by D+1

5 = reserve systems in place by D+30

6 = systems in place by D+30

7 = foreign military sales (FMS) peculiar applications

(SEC equal to 7 is not applicable to ALC-managed equipment items.)

3.2.26.1.1. For conventional munitions equipment, the SEC is based on the highest priority value of the weapon system on which it is carried. For communications-electronics (C-E) equipment, the SEC is assigned to the application using the system networks. For support equipment, the SEC is based upon the highest numeric SEC of the aircraft/missile/engine to which it can be related.

3.2.26.1.2. Once a year, the HQ OPR receives a list of weapon system (aircraft and missile) MDSs with their SECs from the HQ USAF Logistics Support Priority (LSP) computation. For applications other than aircraft and missiles (such as trainers and simulators), these applications should be related back to weapon systems (aircraft and missiles) whenever possible; then use the highest ranking SEC of the weapon systems.

3.2.26.2. Equipment Essentiality Code (EEC). EEC (the second position of the MIEC) is the equipment essentiality for aircraft and missile components, C-E equipment and support equipment.

3.2.26.2.1. Valid equipment essentiality codes are A, B, C, or D (default is D). (Note that M is used only with SEC of 7 to denote FMS.) Equipment essentiality codes are described as follows:

Table 3.8. Sample 5.

A	Not mission capable; lack of equipment prevents the system from doing any wartime or peacetime mission.
B	Not wartime mission capable; lack of equipment impairs the performance of wartime and assigned missions.
C	Not fully mission capable; lack of equipment impairs the performance of wartime and assigned missions, but the system can perform at least one assigned mission.
D	Not peacetime or training capable; lack of equipment prevents the system from performing its peacetime/training missions.

3.2.26.2.2. The equipment essentiality code needs to be file maintained if any value except the default value "D" is needed. This code represents the importance of the stock number to the mission. EEC = "A" indicates that no mission can be completed without this stock number. "B" indicates that the majority of missions could not function without the item. "C" indicates that some missions could not function. "D" indicates that the peacetime mission could not function without this item. The best way to file maintain the EEC is to use it as a heuristic to rank the importance of the item to the overall end mission whether this is a weapon system, a maintenance shop, a network, etc.

3.2.26.3. Organization Essentiality Code (OEC). The OEC is the third position of the MIEC and is derived from the priority of the organization which is represented in the allocation priority. The OEC must be "E" (critical for operation), "F" (impairs operation), or "G" (not critical for operation); the default is "G". (Organization essentiality code of "M" does not apply to ALC-managed equipment items; it is for FMS-peculiar applications and can only be used with SEC 7 and EEC M.)

3.2.26.4. Computation of the MIEC. MIEC will be weighted using individual authorizations and summarized first to actual stock number, then to the subgroup master level, and last to I&S master if an I&S group is applicable. The MIEC will be recomputed quarterly (initial cycle) with file maintenance following the initial cycle.

3.2.26.4.1. MIEC is computed in D200.C after authorization and asset data is received from its interface with D039. MIEC for each SGM (except I&S master) is the average of actual stock number MIEC priorities which have been weighted by total actual stock number autho-

rized quantities. MIEC for the I&S master is the average of the SGM MIEC priorities weighted by the total authorizations for each SGM.

3.2.26.4.2. MDS, authorized quantity, and allocation priority are obtained by stock number from Peacetime Authorization, WRM Authorization, and Additive Requirement database tables for use in MIEC computations (forecast data is not included.) If MDS is obtained from either Peacetime Authorization table or from Additive Requirement table and the MDS does not equal the program's previous MDS, one or more of RDB's three Application/Program/ Indenture (API) database tables (Standard Designator, Standard Program Designator, and/or MIEC Priority) are accessed to compute the system essentiality code portion of MIEC.

3.2.26.4.3. MIEC is updated in the Item Cycle database table by stock number and in the Computation Subgroup table by SGM and I&S master stock number.

3.2.27. REPAIR CYCLE. This file maintainable field is an information entry which reflects the number of days required by maintenance to restore an item to serviceable condition. Repair cycle time reflects the number of days involved as the reparable item passes through all stages, from the time of its removal as unserviceable until it is restored to a serviceable condition. (Reference AFMAN 23-110, Vol 2, Pt 2, Ch 13.)

3.2.28. REPAIR LOCATION. An "X" may appear in the following file maintainable fields (depot, field, contractor, other) to indicate all applicable categories of repair locations.

3.2.28.1. DEP. ERRC is "S" and a depot is the technology repair center.

3.2.28.2. FLD. ERRC is "S" or "U", and limited field repair is possible.

3.2.28.3. CON. Contract exists for contractor repair.

3.2.28.4. OTH. Air Force repair capability has been established at locations other than a depot, base, or contractor site (i.e. other services).

3.2.29. SUB-SYSTEM APPLICATION. This file maintainable field identifies the application(s) (lower than the MDS) for which an item is required or which the stock number supports.

3.2.30. ERRC. ERRC codes for centrally- procured equipment-type items are "S" and "U" which means that these items are non- expendable, reparable items. ERRC code "S" corresponds to ERRC designator of "ND2" which supports depot-level condemnation; ERRC code "U" (with ERRC designator of "NF2") permits intermediate-level condemnation. The first position of the ERRC designator identifies the expendability of the item (X = expendable, N = nonexpendable); the second position identifies the highest authorized repair level (B = user, F = Field, D = depot).

3.2.31. U/I. Unit of Issue is the physical measurement, the count, or when applicable, the container or shape of an item for purposes of requisitioning by, and issue to, the end user. Unit of issue is that element of catalog management data to which the unit price is ascribed. For equipment items, the predominant unit of issue is "EA" (each). (Reference DOD 4100.39, Vol10, Chap 4.)

3.2.32. DIPEC IND. Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center Indicator is a one position alphabetic character used to indicate items subject to DIPEC cognizance. Valid codes are "Y" and "N". "Y" coded stock numbers are subject to DOD visibility and control by annual status reporting to the DIPEC; these items are not subject to procurement, disposal, or repair without prior DIPEC authorization. (Reference AFMAN 23-110, Vol 3, Pt 5.)

3.3. IMCD Section A Continued--RIAR Data by SGM. Termination code is perhaps the single-most important file maintainable element on IMCD Section A Continued. The termination code is file maintained on this product to describe the reason for taking termination/reduction or non-termination action of funded/on-order assets. The termination code which has been file maintained on IMCD Section A Continued will change the termination codes on the Index of Action product. Elements 3.3.1. through 3.3.12., 3.3.14 and 3.3.15. relate to the Materiel Procurement Program Control Plan (MPPC, also known as AF Form 630B), and may be file maintained to affect changes in the MPPC only.

3.3.1. UNIT COST BUY. This file maintainable element reflects the unit cost at the buy position. It may be file maintained to change the buy year's unit cost used by the MPPC; however, file maintenance of this element should be exercised only if this price is more accurate than can be obtained from using the price escalation option on the MPPC.

3.3.2. UNIT COST BUD. This element reflects the unit cost at the budget position. It may be file maintained to change the budget year's unit cost used by the MPPC; however, file maintenance of this element should be exercised only if this price is more accurate than can be obtained from using the price escalation option on the MPPC.

3.3.3. UNIT COST BUD + 1. This element reflects the unit cost at the budget-plus-one position. (Note that Budget plus one refers to one year beyond the budget position.) UNIT COST BUD + 1 may be file maintained to change the budget+1 year's unit cost used by the MPPC; however, file maintenance of this element should be exercised only if this price is more accurate than can be obtained from using the price escalation option on the MPPC.

3.3.4. BUY ADJ NET RQMT QTY PRI-2. This element reflects the priority 2 adjusted net buy requirement quantity, and may be file maintained to modify the corresponding MPPC data element. This is the quantity which will not be funded in the buy year, but will be deferred until the following year; therefore, this quantity will become an addition to the budget-position requirement. Note that if the priority 2 adjusted net buy requirement quantity is zero, the system will treat all of the adjusted net buy requirement quantity as priority 1.

3.3.5. BUD ADJ NET RQMT QTY PRI-2. This element reflects the priority 2 adjusted net budget requirement quantity, and may be file maintained to modify the corresponding MPPC data element. This is the quantity which will not be funded in the budget year, but will be deferred until the following year; therefore, this quantity will become an addition to the budget +1 requirement. Note that if the priority 2 adjusted net budget requirement quantity is zero, the system will consider all of the adjusted net budget requirement quantity as priority 1.

3.3.6. BUD +1 ADJ NET RQMT PRI-2. This element reflects the priority 2 adjusted net budget +1 requirement quantity, and may be file maintained to modify the corresponding MPPC data element. This is the quantity which will not be funded in the budget +1 year, but will be deferred until the following year, therefore, the priority 2 adjusted net budget +1 requirement quantity will become an addition to the budget +2 requirement. Note that if this priority 2 quantity remains zero (the system default), the RDB will consider all of the adjusted net budget +1 requirement as priority 1.

3.3.7. AFR BUY QTY PRI-2. This element reflects the priority 2 Air Force Reserves (MAJCOM code "0M") adjusted net buy requirement quantity.

3.3.8. AFR BUD QTY PRI-2. Priority 2 Air Force Reserves (MAJCOM code "0M") adjusted net budget requirement quantity.

3.3.9. AFR BUD +1 QTY PRI-2. Priority 2 Air Force Reserves (MAJCOM code "0M") adjusted net budget +1 requirement quantity.

3.3.10. ANG BUY QTY PRI-2. Priority 2 Air National Guard (MAJCOM code "4Z") adjusted net buy requirement quantity.

3.3.11. ANG BUD QTY PRI-2. Priority 2 Air National Guard (MAJCOM code "4Z") adjusted net budget requirement quantity.

3.3.12. ANG BUD+1 QTY PRI-2. Priority 2 Air National Guard (MAJCOM code "4Z") adjusted net budget +1 requirement quantity.

3.3.13. COMP REPL FAC. This is the computation replacement factor which was used in the most recent equipment item requirements computation.

3.3.14. IMS MPC. Inventory Management Specialist Materiel Program code is a four- position alphanumeric field which may be file maintained by the inventory management specialist to affect only the MPC on the Materiel Procurement Program Control Plan. If not file maintained, the IMS MPC will be the same as the last four positions of the controlled budget code.

3.3.15. ACCEPTANCE CD. Acceptance code is an element which may be file maintained to affect the MPPC. Valid codes are "A" (item accepted for Air Force use) and "B" (items still under development, therefore, not yet accepted for AF use).

3.3.16. TERMINATION CD. Termination code is a file maintainable one-position alphabetic data element which indicates the reason for taking termination/reduction or nontermination action of funded/on-order assets. This termination code also appears on the Index of Action (IA) product. For more information on specific termination codes, see Chapters 8 and 12.

3.3.17. CHG IND DTL. Change Indicator Detail will have a value of "Y" or blank depending on the file maintenance activity that has taken place in D200.C for the designated processing cycle. A "Y" indicates that file maintenance actions have been made to the IMCD, RAR, or I&S restructure.

3.3.18. CHG IND RIAR. Change Indicator RIAR will have a value of "*" or blank depending on the file maintenance activity that has taken place in the system during the designated update cycle. An asterisk indicates that file maintenance actions have been made to Weapon System or Repair Requirements data and/or IMCD Section A Continued for the MPPC.

3.3.19. COMP REPL CRIT CD. This is the replacement criteria code which was used in the most recent equipment item requirements computation.

3.3.20. COMP SGM REPL FACTORS-SECTION E. These are the PULE replacement factors which were computed in the most recent equipment item requirements computation.

3.4. IMCD Section B--By Actual Stock Number. This section contains cataloging and fuels data which may be filed maintained by actual stock number. Fuels section data is to be manually input since no mechanical source is available for the data. The following data elements represent the latest cataloging data available from RDB RID and are described below. PICA/NIMSC and EFF DATE, SICA/NIMSC, HAZARD MAT CD, and PM. All other IMCD Section B cataloging data is as current as the RID snapshot.

3.4.1. ACT. Action code indicates the type of file maintenance action which was used to alter the data, where, "A" indicates a stock number has been added and "C" indicates data has been changed.

3.4.2. ACTUAL STK NO. Actual stock number. (Reference paragraph 2.4.1.) Note that a stock number which has no interchangeability and substitution relationship to any other stock number in the I&S program is considered a "bachelor" stock number, and is treated as if it is both the subgroup master stock number and the I&S master stock number.

3.4.3. OOU. Order of Use code. (Reference paragraph 2.4.2. and 2.4.3.).

3.4.4. JTC. Jump to code. (Reference paragraph 2.4.2. and 2.4.3.)

3.4.5. SOS. Source of Supply is a routing identifier code which specifies a supply and distribution organization or a requisition processing point, a military service or government ownership and location. For explanation of codes, reference DOD 4100.39-M, Vol10, Chapter 4, Table 103.

3.4.6. PM. Precious Metals indicator code identifies the precious metal content of an item. This knowledge will assist DRMO in reclamation of precious metals at the time the materiel is turned in. Code "A" indicates the item contains no known precious metal. Reference DOD 4100.39M, Vol10, Chapter 4, Table 160.

3.4.7. PICA/NIMSC. Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA) is a three-position alphanumeric code which identifies the location of the PICA. (For description of Source of Supply (SOS) codes, reference DOD 4100.39M, Vol10, Chapter 4, Table 103.) Nonconsumable Item Materiel Support Code (NIMSC) is a one-position alphabetic code which identifies the service performing depot maintenance for the PICA.

Table 3.9. Sample 6.

NIMSC	DEFINITION
A	An activity within the Army is providing depot maintenance support.
B	The depot repair requirement of two or more services is being performed organically by more than one service.
D	DLA/DGSC provides depot maintenance support.
E	Excess overflow is contracted by the PICA.
F	An activity within the AF is providing depot maintenance support.
J	Joint Conventional Ammunition Production (JCAP) Cognizance Logistics functions and responsibilities are determined by the DoD single manager for conventional ammunition.
M	An activity within the Marine Corps is providing depot maintenance support.
P	Total depot maintenance is being accomplished by commercial contract.
S	Organic overflow to another service(s) possessing organic capability.
T	A Federal Aviation Administration activity is providing depot maintenance support.
U	Unassigned Maintenance Intersupport Management Office (MISMO) Review not completed; current depot arrangements remain in effect.
V	An activity within the Navy is providing depot maintenance support.
W	A National Weather Service activity is providing depot maintenance support.
X	All other conditions.

3.4.8. EFF DATE. Effective Date is the Julian date on which the NIMSC data is effective.

3.4.9. EEC. Equipment Essentiality Code of the actual stock number. This file-maintainable EEC will be used each time a weighted MIEC is computed. Reference paragraph 3.2.26.2. for additional information and description of valid codes.

3.4.10. MIEC. Mission Item Essentiality code assigned to the actual stock number is a file- maintainable three-position field. (Reference paragraph 3.2.26.) The MIEC is computed for the actual stock number.

3.4.11. STD PRICE. Standard Price of the actual stock number is a file-maintainable field which is represented in whole dollars (no cents). Note that standard price includes a three percent (3%) First Destination Transportation (FDT) cost. Standard price is a very important field and should be modified with care. The standard price originates in J041 and is passed through J041B, D143B, D200.E to D200.C. Dollar summary products multiply applicable quantities by the standard price, which may be further summarized. Any errors in standard price are immediately compounded during data aggregation. When a price escalation option is used, RDB will escalate the standard price by the applicable price escalation factor. (Reference AFMAN 23-110, Vol 1, Pt 1, Amend 16.)

3.4.12. PRCUR DATE. Procurement Date is a Julian date in the format YYDDD which reflects either the J041 date of last purchase or the last date standard price was file maintained, whichever is most current. The procurement date may be file maintained when the standard price is changed, however, it must not exceed the current date; if the procurement date has not been modified when the standard price has been changed, the procurement date will default to the current Julian date. When the price escalation option is selected, the applicable escalation factor is based upon the date of last purchase and the budget appropriation (reference the escalation factors table). If the date of last purchase is zero (i.e., data not available), RDB will escalate the standard price by a factor of 1.5, when the price escalation option is used.

3.4.13. PART 2 MISC DATA.

3.4.13.1. ACTUAL STK NO. Actual Stock Number.

3.4.13.2. SICA/NIMSC. This field lists Source of Supply (SOS) and type of support data for Air Force, Army, Marine, and/or Navy Secondary Inventory Control Activities (SICAs). This field consists of a three-position SOS code which identifies a SICA and its geographic location, followed by a one-position numeric NIMSC code which identifies the degree of support received by the SICA. (For listing of SOS codes, reference DoD 4100.39-M, Vol10, Chapter 4, Table 103; for a listing of SICA codes, reference DoD 4100.39-M, Vol10, Chapter 4, Table 107.)

3.4.13.3. HAZARD MAT CD. Hazardous Materiel code is a two-position code which identifies explosives and other dangerous articles which require special handling in shipment as freight. (Reference DoD 4100.39-M,Vol10, Chapter 4, Table 49.)

3.4.13.4. FUELS SEC. Fuels Section data is not supplied by an external source, but is file maintainable by the user to provide the following data.

3.4.13.4.1. CD. Fuels code is a one-position alphabetic code which indicates the type of ground fuel used for the corresponding actual stock number. diesel (D), gasoline (G), or jet (J).

3.4.13.4.2. RATE. Fuel rate is used in conjunction with fuel measure to indicate the rate at which fuel is consumed. Fuel rate is a four-position numeric field in the format 999.9.

3.4.13.4.3. MEAS. Fuel measure is an alphabetic code which indicates the manner in which fuel consumption is determined. gallons per hour (H), kilometers per liter (K), miles per gallon (M).

3.5. IMCD Section C. This section contains asset history data by actual stock number as well as summary data by subgroup master stock number. Data for the current processing cycle will be loaded following the D039/AFEMS interface which supplies data to D200.C; therefore, IMCD Section C data will be loaded concurrently with RAR data. If the RAR has not yet been loaded for the current processing cycle, IMCD Section C will contain the previous processing cycle's data with the message "(DATA FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER)" under the item name.

3.5.1. ACT. Action code denotes the type of file maintenance action taken.

3.5.2. ACTUAL STOCK NUMBER.

3.5.3. TOTAL LOSSES. This data element represents the summation of the following asset loss quantities by actual stock number. Security Assistance Program (SAP) asset loss quantity; Non-reported (N/RPT) asset loss quantity; Installation (INSTL) asset loss quantity; Modification (MOD) asset loss quantity; Condemnation (CNDM) asset loss quantity; Reutilization and Marketing (DRMO) asset loss quantity; and, other asset loss quantity.

3.5.4. TOTAL AVAL. Total available asset quantity is the summation of In-Service (INSVC) asset quantity, the Warehouse Serviceable (SERV) without Technical Order Compliance (TOC) asset quantity, and the Warehouse Unserviceable (UNSERV) asset quantity.

3.5.5. TOT ACQUIRED. Total acquired asset quantity equals the sum of total asset losses and total available assets. (This element does not include funded/on-order assets.)

3.5.6. IMS TOTAL ACQUIRED. Inventory Management Specialist Total Acquired asset quantity is a file maintainable element. The IMS should review the asset procurement history to determine the number of assets the Air Force has procured and received. The IMS Total Acquired should reflect the same total quantity as the AF Form 318.

3.5.6.1. The quantity should include all applicable assets brought into the inventory whether they were funded by the Prime IMS, a Program Office, a depot maintenance organization, or another organization. However, this does not include substitute assets which have been locally procured by using organizations to offset their requirements.

3.5.6.2. Further, Funded/On Order assets should not be included; only assets for which the Air Force has taken possession. As assets are delivered and reported, the IMS should file maintain this field.

3.5.6.3. The Asset Reconciliation process will compare the system Total Acquired to the IMS Total Acquired; significant variances require review and documentation. During the reconciliation process, the IMS may determine it is necessary to establish a baseline if historical procurement/ disposition records are not available. Once a baseline has been established and documented, the quantity file maintained in the IMS Total Acquired will be the baseline plus any asset delivered since the establishment baseline. (See Chapter 9 for detailed information regarding the Asset Reconciliation Process.)

3.5.7. SAP. This file-maintainable field reflects the total quantity of assets, by actual stock number, which are applied to the SAP. These assets are considered a "loss" to the system and are included in TOT LOSSES.

3.5.8. N/RPT. The quantity of assets issued to nonreporting organizations.

3.5.9. INSTL. Installation asset loss quantity indicates the quantity of assets issued for installation on a higher assembly.

3.5.10. MOD. Modification asset loss quantity indicates the number of assets which have lost their identity under the present stock number due to alteration/modification.

3.5.11. CNDM. Condemnation asset loss quantity is the quantity of assets declared unsuitable for restoration to serviceable condition due to wear out or excessive damage. (Condemnations are assets which have been identified as Condition Code H and are shipped directly to disposal from the warehouse.)

3.5.12. DRMO. This field represents the number of assets dropped from the system because they were sent to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office.

3.5.13. OTHER. This field represents the quantity of asset losses not applicable to categories specified in paragraphs 3.5.7 through 3.5.12. Examples of other losses come from inventory adjustments, intransit losses, reidentification of equipment, etc.

3.5.14. IN SVC. This field reflects the number of I&S subgroup in-service (i.e., in-use and in-place) assets (RAR Section 7, Part 1) minus the number of assets gained by the I&S subgroup (RAR Section 7, Part 2), plus the number of assets lost by the I&S subgroup (RAR Section 7, Part 3), at the reported position. This field can only be file maintained through the RAR Sections 1, 3, and 4.

3.5.15. SERV. This field represents the quantity of warehouse serviceable assets reported in RAR Section 2 minus the TOC warehouse serviceable assets. This field can only be file maintained in RAR Section 2.

3.5.16. TOC. Technical order compliance assets are the quantity of assets requiring TOC modification as reported by base activities by actual stock number and ownership purpose and system designation (OPSD) of "OD." (TOC asset quantity detail information may be reviewed and file maintained in RAR Section 2.)

3.5.17. UNSERV. This field is the total warehouse unserviceable assets as of the reported position. Although this data may be reviewed in RAR Section 2 and Section 7, Part 1, it can only be filed maintained in RAR Section 2.

3.5.18. FND/OO. Funded/On-order is the sum of reported due-in assets and funded asset quantities by actual stock number. Although this data may be reviewed in RAR Section 2 and Section 7, part 1, it can only be filed maintained in RAR Section 2.

3.5.19. AFEMS REPORTED DATA. This field contains up to seven five-position elements which provide AFEMS asset loss data from the previous processing cycle. The information is provided via the D035 interface to AFEMS/C001 into D039/D200.C. The following descriptions of this data are listed in the order found on the product (from left to right).

3.5.19.1. SAP ASSET LOS PREV RPT QTY. The quantity of Security Assistance Program losses by actual stock number which were reported by AFEMS in the previous interface.

3.5.19.2. NON RPT ASSET LOS PREV RPT QTY. The quantity of assets issued to nonreporting organizations in the previous processing cycle.

3.5.19.3. INSTL ASSET LOS PREV RPT QTY. The quantity of installation losses (i.e., items issued for installation on a higher assembly) reported by AFEMS in the previous processing cycle.

3.5.19.4. MOD ASSET LOS PREV RPT QTY. From the previous processing cycle, the number of assets which have lost their identity under the present stock number due to alteration/modification.

3.5.19.5. CNDNM ASSET LOS PREV RPT QTY. The quantity (from the previous processing cycle) of assets declared unsuitable for restoration to serviceable condition due to wear out or excessive damage. (Condemnations are assets which have been identified as Condition Code H and are shipped directly to disposal from the warehouse.)

3.5.19.6. DRMO ASSET LOS PREV RPT QTY. The number of assets dropped from the system the previous processing cycle because they were sent to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office.

3.5.19.7. OTHER ASSET LOS PREV RPT QTY. This field represents the quantity of asset losses not applicable to SAP, nonreporting, installation, modification, condemnation, and DRMO asset losses the previous processing cycle.

3.5.20. SGM TOTALS-IMS. This field is comprised of four data elements which are summarized by subgroup master stock number. (These data elements are not file maintainable, however, they are system derived by detail data that are file maintainable at the actual stock number level.)

3.5.20.1. TOTAL LOSSES. This is the subgroup master stock number summarization of total asset losses for all actual stock numbers within the SGM.

3.5.20.2. TOTAL AVAL. The subgroup master stock number summarization of total available asset quantities for all actual stock numbers within the SGM.

3.5.20.3. TOTAL ACQUIRED. The subgroup master stock number summarization of total acquired quantities for all actual stock numbers within the SGM.

3.5.20.4. IMS TOTAL ACQUIRED. The subgroup master stock number summarization of IMS total acquired asset quantities for all actual stock numbers within the SGM.

3.5.21. SAP. The subgroup master stock number summarization of total Security Assistance Program asset losses for all actual stock numbers within the SGM.

3.5.22. N/RPT. The subgroup master stock number summarization of total nonreported losses for all actual stock numbers within the SGM.

3.5.23. INSTL. The total number installation losses for the SGM stock number.

3.5.24. MOD. The total number of modification losses for the SGM stock number.

3.5.25. CNDM. The total number of condemnation losses for the SGM.

3.5.26. DRMO. The total number of R-M assets for the SGM. (This same data also appears on IMCD Section A and RAR Section 7, Part 1.)

3.5.27. OTHER. The total number of other losses (i.e., asset losses not applicable to SAP, nonreporting, installation, modification, condemnation, and DRMO asset losses) for the SGM.

3.5.28. IN SVC. The total number of in-service (i.e., in-use and in-place) assets for the SGM at the reported position.

3.5.29. SERV. The total number of serviceable assets for the SGM at the reported position.

3.5.30. TOC. For the SGM stock number, the total number of assets requiring technical order compliance modification.

3.5.31. UNSERV. The SGM total warehouse unserviceable assets. (This data also appears on RAR Section 7, Part 1, and in the reported position of PRA and weapon system products.)

3.5.32. FND/OO. The SGM total funded and on-order asset quantity for the Air Force at the reported position.

3.6. IMCD Section D. This section contains two years of usage data by actual stock number. Data is portrayed by fiscal year and quarter, beginning with the reported position, followed by the previous seven fiscal year quarters. (As with IMCD section C, IMCD section D will present the previous processing cycle's data until RAR data is loaded for the current processing cycle.) Note that when repair data cannot be file maintained in IMCD section D, it may be updated in repair requirements data file maintenance.

3.6.1. ACT. Action code denotes file maintenance action taken.

3.6.2. ACTUAL STK NO. Actual stock number.

3.6.3. IN-USE ASSETS WITHOUT THE SPECIAL ALLOWANCE ASCS. This field reflects eight fiscal year quarters of in-use asset data (beginning with the reported position). Note that in-use assets are not included when reported with special allowance source codes (ASCs) or with "STBY" appearing in the last four positions of the allowance identification to designate standby levels. (Special allowance source codes follow. 000, 014, 040, 044, 047, 048, 049, 050, 052, 053, 054, 055, 057, 058, 064, 076, 986, 987.)

3.6.4. RATE. Condemnation rate is equal to zero if no assets have been condemned in the last eight quarters or if in-use history data is insufficient (for data sufficiency, there must be at least two quarters of in-use asset data with quantities of ten or more). Otherwise, the condemnation rate will be mechanically computed by dividing the total quarterly number of condemned assets by the total quarterly number of in-use assets; the result is multiplied by four. Note that in-use asset quantity does not include WRM assets or assets reported with special allowance source codes.

3.6.5. CONDEMNATIONS. This field reflects eight quarters of condemnation data as reported from AFEMS to the RAR, Section 2 by SRAN, or added by IMS file maintenance.

3.6.6. IM RT. Inventory management specialist repair rate factor is a file-maintainable element which is used by the system to compute repair quantities if the repair criteria code is equal to "I." (The repair rate factor may not exceed 1.000.) The IMS must have documentation on the Notepad when the rate is manually input.

3.6.7. CRI/CD. Repair criteria code is a file-maintainable element which indicates which repair rate will be used in computing repair quantities. Descriptions of each code follow:

Table 3.10. Sample 7.

C	Repair rate computed from reparable generations and in-use history data will be used.
I	IM RT (i.e., the repair rate entered by the IMS) will be used.

NOTE:

When the IM RT and code have been input, they will remain as file maintained until the IMS makes another change.

3.6.8. RATE. The repair rate factor is used when estimating the future amount of depot assets that need to be repaired. D200.C computes repair rate factor for each actual stock number quarterly. These factors are computed from the past history of reparable generations and in-use assets when repair criteria code of "C" applies. The following examples best describe the approach used to compute repair rate factors.

3.6.8.1. H.

Table 3.11. Example.

2/92		1/92	4/91	3/91	2/91	1/91	4/90	3/90
IN USE ASSETS WITHOUT THE SPECIAL ASCS								
5		3	4	4	9	9	9	9
(RATE)		CONDEMNATIONS						
0.0000	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
(RATE) SEL		REPARABLE GENERATIONS						
0.125	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.6.8.1.1. Condemnation rate equals 0.0000 because insufficient in-use data is available.

3.6.8.1.2. To determine significant quarter, begin with the oldest quarter and search reparable generation data for the first non-zero quantity. In this example, quarter 1/92 contains one reparable generation. Then sum the number of reparable generations from this point to the remaining recent quarters. Sum in-use asset data beginning with the same significant quarter. Divide the applicable reparable generation total by the applicable in-use asset total to arrive at the repair rate factor. (1+0)/(3+5) = 0.125

3.6.8.2. C.

Table 3.12. Sample.

2/92		1/92	4/91	3/91	2/91	1/91	4/90	3/90
IN USE ASSETS WITHOUT THE SPECIAL ASCS								
82		64	67	68	67	68	66	62
(RATE)		CONDEMNATIONS						
0.0294	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
(RATE) SEL		REPARABLE GENERATIONS						

0.004	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

3.6.8.2.1. Condemnation rate= (0+0+0+0+2+0+0+2)

$$\frac{}{(82+64+67+68+67+68+66+62)} \times 4 = 0.0294$$

3.6.8.2.2. Repair rate factor= (1+0+0+0+1+0+0)

$$\frac{}{(66+68+67+68+67+64+82)} = 0.004$$

3.6.9. SEL. Repair selection code is used to determine whether repair requirement quantities will be computed. This code may be file maintained on either IMCD section D or in repair requirements data file maintenance. The following repair selection codes apply.

Table 3.13. Sample 8.

A Do not compute repair requirements regardless of ERRC code.

B Compute repair requirements regardless of ERRC code.

3.6.10. REPARABLE GENERATIONS. This field represents eight quarters of reparable generation data. Reparable generation data are file maintainable.

3.7. IMCD Section E, Projected Usage and Life Expectancy (PULE) Data. This section's PULE data is used to determine replacement requirement quantities when the replacement criteria code is "B" or "D." For more detail on the use of PULE data, reference paragraphs 3.2.22 and 3.2.23, as well as paragraph 2.9.

3.7.1. A. Action code indicates the type of file maintenance action taken.

3.7.2. ACTUAL STK NO. Actual stock number.

3.7.3. AGE GRP. Age group is a two-position numeric field which denotes the fiscal year in which the item was purchased and/or was put into service. PULE data will be clustered by each age group for each actual stock number in ascending order. File maintenance edits prohibit the age group from exceeding the current year; these edits also prohibit the current year from exceeding the age group by more than 30 years. (Note that age group will be blank when data is provided for SGM stock number total.)

3.7.4. PROC QTY. Procurement quantity is the number of assets purchased/acquired for an actual or SGM stock number (whichever is applicable) within a specified age group.

3.7.5. ANN USE. Annual usage is the number of hours an item is expected to be used each year.

3.7.6. LIFE EXP. Life expectancy is a two-position numeric field which represents the anticipated age, expressed in years, at which time the item will be retired from inventory due to declining perfor-

mance and/or excessive repair costs. When file maintaining life expectancy, this value must be greater than zero; the system default is 10 years.

3.7.7. LIFE MAX. Maximum life expectancy is a two-position numeric field which represents the estimated age, expressed in years, at which time the item must be replaced. System edits require that the maximum life expectancy be greater than the anticipated life expectancy. The system default for maximum life expectancy is 15 years.

3.7.8. PROB CNDM. Probability of condemnation is the estimated percentage (expressed as a decimal) of items which are expected to be condemned at the mandatory replacement age. A probability of 0.95 indicates that 95 percent of the items are expected to be condemned before reaching the mandatory replacement age; this means that 5 percent or fewer items are expected to survive to the mandatory replacement age. System edits require that the probability of condemnation exceed 0.79, but must be less than or equal to 1.00. The system default is 0.95.

3.7.9. PROJ YR. Projection by fiscal year (FY) identifies nine points in time through which PULE replacement requirements are projected, beginning with the current appropriation FY and extending 18 years beyond the current appropriation FY. The following FYs will be used in the projection; current appropriation FY, second through sixth FYs, ninth, fourteenth, and nineteenth FY.

3.7.10. REPL QTY. Replacement quantity is computed by PULE logic to equal the number of assets which will require replacement during the applicable appropriation FY.

3.7.11. SGM REPL FACTOR. SGM replacement factor is the percentage of authorized assets that will need replacement as a result of anticipated condemnations. These factors are derived by dividing the total replacement quantity by the total procurement quantity for each appropriation FY.

Chapter 4

INPUT SYSTEM INTERFACE

4.1. Purpose. The interfaces between the Classified Equipment Requirements Computation (CERC - D039) and supporting input systems are discussed in this chapter. This chapter gives a general outline of data obtained from interfacing systems but does not repeat the technical details pertaining to these interfacing systems; however, it informs the reader where more information on the input systems can be obtained. D039 is generated by a collection of data as identified by various information sources. These sources include force structure plans, Support Equipment Recommendation Data (SERD), contractor information, Single Managers' (SMs) input and interfacing data systems identified in Paragraph 4.3.

4.2. Selection of Items. The Master Item Identification Control System (D043) used by both AFEMS (C001) and the Requirements Data Bank (RDB/D200.C) is the basis for the mechanical selection of items to be computed in the D039 system. For purposes of requirements and asset data systems interface, it should be noted that stock numbers appearing in the Stock Number Cross Reference, created in D200.C (and displayed in IMCD Section B), are the only ones used for computing requirements, except for satisfactory substitute assets reported to AFEMS and explained further in Paragraph 4.4. These stock numbers are matched against all requirements and asset data from input systems. All data from input systems which match the Stock Number Cross Reference stock numbers are entered into the requirements computation system; all data which does not match is not used and will not appear on exception or error listings. Therefore, the Stock Number Cross Reference must contain a valid listing of all items for which the IMS wants to have requirements computed.

4.3. AFEMS Records. AFEMS (C001) serves as a primary data source for the equipment requirements computation system. The C001 system edits data received on a daily basis, maintains master control files through daily transaction reporting, and passes data to the D039 on a quarterly basis. Besides the data accumulated from the Standard Base Supply System (SBSS/ D002A), the C001 will provide asset and requirement data received from D034A, D035A, D035B, D035K, D035T, J041 and K002. AFEMS current data can be accessed via screens described in the AFEMS Users' Manual. (Reference AFMAN 23-110, Vol 4, Pt 2.)

4.3.1. The following data systems will interface with C001 which will then reformat the data and pass to D039, and then pass applicable data to D200.C. A data flow chart for C001, D039/D200.C is at Figure 4.1.

- D002A - USAF Standard Base Supply System (SBSS)
- D034A - Special Support Stock Control and Distribution System (SS SC&D)
- D035A - Item Manager Wholesale Requisition Process
- D035B - Wholesale Management and Efficiency Reports
- D035K - Wholesale and Retail Receiving and Shipping
- D035T - Shipping Information System
- J041 - Acquisition and Due-In System
- K002 - USAF Programming Document - Force Structure Plan

- MAFIS - MAJCOM Automated Fleet Information System

4.3.1.1. The USAF Standard Base Supply System (SBSS/D002A) standardizes base equipment accounts throughout the Air Force. Bases input their current authorizations and on-hand asset data to D002A, and transaction reports are sent to C001 daily. This data will be displayed in the RAR Sections 1 or 2, and AFEMS AAVC and/or AAVC (Y) screens.

4.3.1.2. The Special Support Stock Control and Distribution System (SS SC&D/D034A) provides a uniform system management capability for worldwide property accounting, inventory control, and distribution or redistribution of materiel. The SS SC&D, through standardization of distribution type decisions, provides rapid and positive response to customer demands through applying the principles of management by exception. Non-AFMC interfacing activities are Army Materiel Command, Overhaul and Production contracts. The D034A passes data for items in the AF inventory usually, but not limited to, nonexpendable equipment items, ERRC of S or U. Tracking of support equipment will be provided through intransit controls and reporting of assets by location, Military Standard Transaction Report and Accounting Procedures (MILSTRAP) purpose, and condition. The type of information provided by D034A includes quantity of assets due-in, warehouse balances by condition, shipments or transfers by conditions, receipts from procurement and other than procurement (e.g. receipts from other services), issues, inventory adjustments, and changes in an asset's condition or ownership code.

4.3.1.3. The Item Manager Wholesale Requisition Process (D035A) provides immediate stock control decision making regarding customer requisitions, optimal distribution or redistribution of stocks, and immediate local asset visibility to the IMS at each ALC. The D035 passes (quantity of assets due-in, warehouse asset balances by condition, shipments or transfers by condition, receipts from procurement and other than procurement, issues, inventory adjustments and changes in an asset condition by ownership code). This information is furnished for depot accounts for shipping and receiving of warehouse assets. Data elements include:

Subgroup master stock number	ALC routing identifier
Serviceable asset balances	Unserviceable asset balances
Intransit asset balances	Condemnation losses quantity

This data will be displayed in RAR Section 2, and AFEMS AVVC(Y) and AWAD screens.

4.3.1.4. The Wholesale Management and Efficiency Reports (D035B) provide transaction history data and management data products for AF managed materiel. It measures the AFMC requisitioning pipeline, by segment, against DoD time standards from date of requisition to date materiel is available for shipment. The D035B passes backorder information from each of the ALCs that contains all NSNs with status code BV and BB, and a document identifier code beginning with A, with ERRC of S or U and PSC of 5. This data is displayed in RAR Section 4, for TRCs 16 and 65.

4.3.1.5. The Wholesale and Retail Receiving and Shipping System (D035K) maintains historical data for all accountable retail transactions and others. It is an excellent source of information for the determination of supply decisions. D035K passes retail asset transactions for equipment items, ERRC S or U, with EMCs of 3, 4, or 5. These transactions and their utilization are defined in DOD

4140.22M. This file contains excess balance adjustments, transfers to disposal, receipts, turn- ins, interconditional transfers, and inventory adjustments. This file also contains quantity of assets redistributed to other stock record accounts, receipts from procurement and other procurement issues, inventory adjustments and warehouse balances by condition.

4.3.1.6. The Shipping Information System (D035T) produces documentation of actual movement of property for shipment through surface terminals. It produces status receipts in materiel receiving or surface terminals and provides receipt data for retail and wholesale contract items. The D035T passes DODAAD data which will be used to establish, validate and or modify AFEMS master address information.

4.3.1.7. The Acquisition and Due-In System (ADIS/J041) maintains data relative to the acquisition of materiel and services for and/or by HQ AFMC. Although primarily oriented to acquisitions via contracting, it also maintains records of materiel being acquired via reclamation projects, bailment/loan, contract termination inventory, other services long supply assets, and SAP excesses. J041 specifically excludes classified contracts and base procurement (local purchases). The J041 passes due-in asset information, including shipments and data pertaining to contractor bailments, Purchase Requests/Military Interdepartmental Purchase Requests (PR/MIPRs). This data will be displayed in RAR Section 2, and AFEMS ABDS, ADES, ADIS and ASOC screens.

4.3.1.8. The USAF Programming Document (K002) is developed by HQ USAF with the composition of the Air Force in terms of combat readiness capability. The force structure is based on organizational requirements by weapon systems as they are placed within the MAJCOMs. The current and future organizational plans are used by the MAJCOMs in determining the equipment requirements for peace and wartime needs. This information is used to place and project the necessary equipment required to support assigned missions as activations and deactivations take place.

4.3.1.9. The MAJCOM Automated Fleet Information System (MAFIS) is a PC driven database which provides C001 with vehicle authorization data.

4.3.2. Authorization and Asset Master (MOA C001/D039-C). This consists of the SBSS current authorization and asset data and WRM authorization and asset data, plus the forecast requirements input by the MAJCOMs.

4.3.2.1. Peacetime (current) authorizations and in-use assets (RAR Section 1). This data includes vehicle and nonvehicle authorizations and preferred in-use assets (system of origin: D002A).

4.3.2.2. Peacetime (current) substitute in-use assets - Nonvehicular (RAR Section 1).

4.3.2.3. Peacetime (current) substitute in-use assets - Vehicles (RAR Section 1). The registration number is provided in lieu of in-place quantity.

4.3.2.4. War Readiness Material authorizations and in-place assets (RAR Section 3). This data includes vehicle and nonvehicle authorizations and preferred in-place assets.

4.3.2.5. War Readiness Material substitute in-place assets - Nonvehicular (RAR Section 3).

4.3.2.6. War Reserve Material substitute in-place assets - Vehicles (RAR Section 1). The registration number is provided in lieu of in-place quantity.

4.3.2.7. Forecast Requirements (RAR Section 1). The forecast data provides a record of all future programmed organizations (activation, deactivation, moves, transfers, reorganizations, and redes-

ignation), wartime additive missions plus deactivating organizations up to 90 days following deactivation when equipment is still on hand. The programmed organization forecast data contains not only those organizations which are enumerated within the USAF programming document (PD) but also those organizations designated as command created. (Within this category Air Education and Training command (AETC) is provided with a method of reporting their training courses.) Forecast data provides the commands as well as the IMS at the various ALCs with the method of forecasting equipment requirements upon acquisition of a new weapons system or to provide for more equipment when the quantity of a presently assigned weapon system is increased, i.e., 18 to 24. Conversely, forecast data provides a method whereby equipment requirements are to be reduced due to a loss of weapon system or a reduction in quantity of the presently assigned weapon system, i.e., 24-18. The increase or decrease of equipment requirements may be accomplished through the use of forecast data. This data is applicable to a single item of equipment reflected by a need date and these records are also transmitted and visible through the authorization records submitted to the C001 system. The detail forecast and phased inbeing requirements may be viewed on AFEMS Screen RTPD.

4.3.3. Valid Organization File (MOA C001/D039-A). This file contains a list of valid organization and WRM identifications along with MDS End Item Identification (EII) including the Area Code, Allocation Priority and Program Action Code for each.

4.3.3.1. Valid Organization - Peacetime. This includes the DODAAD and MAJCOM of the organization and if Program Action code is “R” (Move, Transfer or Redesignation), the original DODAAD, Organization Identification, MAJCOM and MDS.

4.3.3.2. Valid Organization - War Readiness Material (WRM). This includes the Using Command along with the WRM Identification (WRM Composition Code and WRM Base Code).

4.3.4. Asset Shipments and Backorders (MOA C001/D039-B). This data consists of the asset information other than the in-use and in-place asset quantities.

4.3.4.1. In-Use Asset Record Identification “A” (By stock number and prime or destination DODAAD.) This is stock balance and consumption type data. (See AFEMS Screen ASOC.)

Maximum operating level quantity (TRC 33 or 34)	RAR Section 4
Serviceable assets quantity	RAR Section 1
Intransit serviceable quantity	RAR Section 2
Unserviceable quantity	RAR Section 2
Intransit unserviceable quantity	RAR Section 2
Technical Order Compliance quantity	RAR Section 2
Condemnation losses quantity	RAR Section 2

Property Disposal Office losses quantity RAR Section 2

4.3.4.2. Due-In Asset Record Identification D (Due-In or Bailment - Type “K” quantities by Stock Number, Destination DODAAD, Procurement Instrument Identification Number (PIIN), Supplemental Procurement Instrument Identification Number (SPIIN) and Contractor Line Item Number (CLIN) (RAR Section 2).

4.3.4.2.1. Acquisition and Due-In System (J041). Due-in asset data made up of purchase requests (PRs), military interdepartmental purchase requests (MIPR), contracts, reclamation projects, terminations, bailments and interservice supply support program (ISSP) will be submitted and passed to the D039 by stock number and type of due-in. See AFEMS Screens ABDS, ADES, ADIS, APPR, ARDS and ASOC.

4.3.4.3. Contractor Shipments Record Identification - TRC 66 no longer applies.

4.3.4.4. Backorders Record Identification “B”: Backordered quantities of items in computation are shown for use by the IMS in making management decisions, and for use as additive requirements for nonreporting activities. Backorders by requisition number for contractor and other nonreporting government activities are entered into the computation as additive requirements (mechanically input).

4.3.4.4.1. Nonreporting Backorders (TRC 16) (RAR Section 4). Nonreporting Activities - Requisition document numbers beginning with “FF.”

4.3.4.4.2. Contractor Backorders (TRC 65) (RAR Section 4). Requisition document numbers beginning with “E.”

4.3.4.5. Base and ALC Assets Record Type W losses. These records contain fields for Reparable Generation, installation losses, modification losses, SAP Losses, nonreporting losses, other losses, RPIE losses, DD780 losses and AF Form 538 losses.

4.3.4.5.1. Reparable generations quantity (IMCD Section D).

4.3.4.5.2. Installation losses quantity (IMCD Section C). See AFEMS Screen AGLA - ACFT INSTL.

4.3.4.5.3. Modification losses quantity (IMCD Section C). See AFEMS Screen AGLA - GAIN LOSS ACTIVITY-MOD QUANTITY.

4.3.4.5.4. Security Assistance Program losses quantity (IMCD Section C). See AFEMS Screen AGLA - FMS QUANTITY.

4.3.4.5.5. Nonreporting losses quantity (IMCD Section C). See AFEMS Screen DRAC and AGLA (NON-RPT C-CS).

4.3.4.5.6. Other losses quantity (IMCD Section C). See AFEMS Screen AGLA - OTHER

4.3.4.5.7. Real Property Installation Equipment losses (IMCD Section C). See AFEMS Screen AGLA - RPIE.

4.3.4.5.8. DD Form 780 losses quantity (IMCD Section C). See AFEMS Screen AGLA - EMBEDDED (Type AH). Also See AFEMS Screen AGLA - AFEMS HELP.

4.3.4.5.9. AF Form 538 losses (IMCD Section C). See AFEMS Screen AGLA - AF FORM 538.

4.3.5. Requirements Tables. HQ AFMC/DRCS maintains this product. D039 uses it to build the following tables: DODAAD; MAJCOM; and, Type Requirements Table (TRT).

4.4. AFEMS Record Selection. AFEMS (C001) will provide D039 system with all records applicable to nonexpendable centrally procured (CP) stock numbers (i.e., items with procurement source code 5 (PSC-5)). If a record, either authorized or in-use substitute, is PSC-5, all related authorization and substitute records are also included in the data furnished. After the records are received from AFEMS, D039 will match the stock numbers on the Stock Number Cross Reference and include matching records in the appropriate computation groups. This match occurs on the authorized and substitute stock number field. All records obtained from the C001 system that do not match either the authorized or substitute stock numbers are not included in the requirements computation.

4.5. Documentation

4.5.1. AFEMS Procedures. (AFMAN 23-110, Vol 4, Pt 2.)

4.5.2. AFEMS (C001). (AFMAN 23-110, Vol 4, Pt 1 and 2.)

4.5.3. AFEMS (C001). (AFMAN 23-110, Vol 3, Pt 6, Ch 1 through 6.)

4.6. Vehicle Input Data. AFEMS provides a quarterly input to D039 of vehicle authorization and asset records. Vehicles are included in the overall AFEMS program, but due to the more stringent requirement for registration number control, they are subject to other management considerations within the Registered Equipment Management System (REMS). Through input to AFEMS, REMS is responsible for maintaining Air Force management control over registered vehicular items. C001 forwards these processed records to D039 for inclusion with other items of SE in the quarterly worldwide requirements computation.

4.6.1. The type of vehicle reports submitted through the AFEMS conforms in general with other items of support equipment (SE). Authorizations are submitted in standard authorization in-use in-place records for EAID forecast data requirements. However, all vehicle on-hand assets are submitted showing the registration number of the vehicle instead of quantity within the in-use in-place field. Detailed data elements obtained from AFEMS include:

- Vehicle registration number
- Vehicle replacement code
- Vehicle status code

4.6.2. Documentation:

- (AFMAN 23-110, Vol 3, Pt 4)
- (AFMAN 23-110, Vol 4, Pt 1)
- (AFMCR 171-110)

4.7. Master Item Identification Control System (D043). This interface is the source of nomenclature and military specification number input to the IMCD. The elements of data are:

- Current Stock Number
- Manufacturer’s part number

- Manufacturer’s Code
- Nomenclature
- I&S Master Stock Number
- SubGroup Stock Number
- Order of Use
- Jump To Code
- ALC Code

4.8. Air Force Industrial Fund (AFIF/G017). Quarterly interface with D200.C is designed to provide information on expected requirements for depot maintenance equipment. This information is displayed in the RAR, Section 5. It is originated in the B Section of G017 and this section is undergoing a change, and a new process is planned to provide this data to the IM. Data elements included in MOA G017/D200-A:

- G017 Analysis Number
- Stock Number
- Requesting ALC Code
- Estimated Delivery Date
- Proposed Quantity

4.9. Nuclear Ordnance Commodity Management (NOCM/D151). Semiannual interface with D200.C to input requirements, asset and due-in data not received from AFEMS. Data elements included in MOA D151/D100-A:

- SGM
- Replacement Factor
- Procurement Leadtime
- Stratified Requirements
- Stratified Asset Quantities
- Funded and On-Order Quantities

Chapter 5

REQUIREMENTS AND ASSET DATA

5.1. Overview.

5.1.1. Purpose. The RAR screens in the RDB are designed to provide the IMS with a complete picture of all reported assets and requirements used in the computation of net requirements as of the end of each fiscal year quarter. These screens provide the IMS with the capability of reviewing and updating the reported data as appropriate.

5.1.2. Frequency. The RAR is produced with "as of" dates 31 December (cycle 1), 31 March (cycle 4), 31 March update (cycle 4U), 30 June (cycle 7), 30 September (cycle 10) and 30 September update (cycle 10U). Only cycles 4 and 10 permit IMS file maintenance After file maintained data is recomputed, the updated RAR will indicate cycle 4U or 10U as appropriate.

5.1.3. Source of Data. The data appearing on the RAR is collected in the AFEMS and reported quarterly to the D039 system. This data consists of peacetime requirements and in-use assets, WRM requirements and in place assets, forecast data and warehouse assets as reported through the Standard Base Supply System (D002A) and D035A/D034 systems. The D039, upon acceptance of data from the AFEMS, phases the requirements and assets, develops net requirements and passes the computation master files to the RDB, D200 system. The RDB provides the vehicle required for file maintenance actions. The source data for Section 5 of the RAR, Air Force Industrial Funds, is the G017 system.

5.1.4. Content. The RAR may consist of nine sections of which only the first four are file maintainable by the IMS. If no data exists for any section, the message "List Is Empty" will appear when the section is accessed. Sections 1 and 3 have two different versions: one for non-vehicular equipment; and, one for vehicular equipment. The NSN entered into the system will cause the appropriate section 1 or 3 screen to appear.

The file maintainable sections are:

Table 5.1. Sample 1.

D200 Product Number	Section	Title
AD200.C26108ZP	1	Non-vehicle Peacetime Authorization and Asset Data
AD200.C27108ZP	1	Vehicle Peacetime Authorization and Asset Data
AD200.C28108ZP	2	Base/ALC Assets
AD200.C29108ZP	3	Non-vehicle War Reserve Materiel Authorization and Asset Data
AD200.C2A108ZP	3	Vehicle War Reserve Materiel Authorization and Asset Data
AD200.C2B108ZP	4	Additive Requirements Data

Sections 6 through 9 of RAR are summaries of the data appearing in the first four sections. Though they cannot be directly file maintained, file maintenance in the first four sections will cause changes in these sections. Section 5 reflects the funded replenishment requirements from the G017 system.

5.2. File Maintenance Instructions.

5.2.1. File maintenance of the RAR is accomplished utilizing the RDB RAR screens. These screens are accessed after RDB logon by typing FOE FM EQP RAR and pressing <ENTER>.

5.2.2. The instructions for adding a record to Section 1, 2, 3 or 4 of RAR are:

5.2.2.1. Enter the subgroup master NSN in the SGM field; press <ENTER>.

5.2.2.2. For add actions in Sections 1 or 2, <TAB> to the SRAN field, type the account number, and press <ENTER>. Sections 3 and 4 are not SRAN controlled and do not require this action.

5.2.2.3. <TAB> to a blank line that has A in the function code field. If no blank line exists, <TAB> to the function code field of an existing line of data. Type B and press <ENTER> to create a blank line; or type R and press <ENTER> to replicate the line. In either instance, the function code will automatically convert to A.

5.2.2.4. Type values to be added in the appropriate fields and press <ENTER>. If you used R at the function code field, overtype the existing values as necessary and press <ENTER>.

5.2.2.5. Repeat steps 2 and 3 for additional records within the same NSN, as appropriate.

5.2.2.6. To update the data base, type X at Notepad or Last on the Command Line and press <ENTER>.

5.2.2.7. Type Remarks on the Notepad; press <ENTER> to get "Edit Successful".

5.2.2.8. Type Y at Update; press <ENTER>.

5.2.3. The instructions for changing an existing record in sections 1, 2, 3 or 4 are:

5.2.3.1. Enter the subgroup master NSN in SGM field; press <ENTER>.

5.2.3.2. For change actions in Sections 1 or 2, <TAB> to the SRAN field, type the account number, and press <ENTER>. Sections 3 and 4 are not SRAN controlled and do not require this action.

5.2.3.3. Type C in the function code field of the line where data is to be changed. <TAB> to desired fields, overtype new values, and press <ENTER>.

5.2.3.4. To update the data base, type X at Notepad or LAST at the Command Line; press <ENTER>.

5.2.3.5. Type Remarks on Notepad; press <ENTER>.

5.2.3.6. Type Y at Update; press <ENTER>.

5.2.4. To delete an existing line in Sections 1, 2, 3 or 4 of RAR, the following applies:

5.2.4.1. Type the SGM NSN in the SGM field; press <ENTER>.

5.2.4.2. For delete actions in Sections 1 or 2, <TAB> to the SRAN field, type the account number, and press <ENTER>. Sections 3 and 4 are not SRAN controlled and do not require this action.

5.2.4.3. Type D in the function code field of the line to be deleted. Press <ENTER>.

5.2.4.4. Type X at Notepad or LAST on the Command line.

5.2.4.5. Enter Remarks on the Notepad; press <ENTER>.

5.2.4.6. Type Y at Update; press <ENTER>.

NOTE:

This action should not be used if the intent is only to delete a field of data.

5.2.5. File maintenance actions taken by the IMS will be subject to RDB on-line edits. Any transaction failing system edits will be highlighted. An entry meeting the edit criteria for the field must be made before the system can be updated.

5.3. Detailed Description of Format:

5.3.1. Standard Heading. All RDB RAR screens have the same standard heading. The elements in the heading are:

5.3.1.1. Subgroup Master (SGM) stock number. The subgroup master NSN for the I&S subgroup being computed.

5.3.1.2. Interchangeability and Substitutability (I&S) stock number. The I&S master NSN.

5.3.1.3. Current Date (CUR) and Time (date, month, year, hour, minutes). Date and time of system access.

5.3.1.4. Update Date (UPDATED) and Time (date, month, year, hour, minutes). Date and time of last update action.

5.3.1.5. As of Date (AS OF) of computation (date, month, year). The cut off date for the displayed data.

5.3.1.6. RDB Product Number.

5.3.1.7. Item Nomenclature (ITM NM).

5.3.1.8. Alternate Cycle (ALT CYC). Typing X in the field allows viewing of the previous computation cycle instead of the current one. (File Maintenance Screen Only)

5.3.1.9. Fiscal year of the buy/budget years and cycle number.

5.3.1.10. ALC two position code.

5.3.1.11. Division (DIV) one position code.

5.3.1.12. Inventory Management Specialist (IMS) two position code.

5.3.1.13. Budget Program Activity Code and Materiel Program Code (BUD CD CTL).

5.3.2. Section 1 Peacetime Authorization and Asset Data, Non-vehicle. Section 1 contains, by reporting activity, all peacetime authorizations and in use asset data as reported by the AFEMS. A detailed description of each data field follows. Data fields are described as they appear on the RDB screen from left to right. Data field abbreviations, as they appear on the screen, are shown in parentheses.

5.3.2.1. The SRAN is printed as information to the IMS. All peacetime authorizations and asset data reported with the SRAN are listed under the applicable SRAN. Some pseudo SRANs may be found in Section 1 as follows:

5.3.2.1.1. 7777 or XXX7 for non-EAID, classified, overseas activities.

5.3.2.1.2. 8888 or XXX8 for non-EAID, classified, zone of interior activities.

5.3.2.1.3. 8999 for activities which cannot be identified.

5.3.2.2. The base name (LOC), for which requirements and asset data were reported, is shown to help the IMS in reviewing the RAR. The base name is obtained from the AFEMS and is developed from the SRAN responsible for reporting the requirements or assets. All data which can be identified to a SRAN will be listed under a base name.

5.3.2.3. The geographical location (AREA) of the reporting activity will be shown as a single digit code as follows:

5.3.2.3.1. Code 1. Reporting activity is located in North, Central or South America.

5.3.2.3.2. Code 2. Reporting activity is located in Europe (except Germany).

5.3.2.3.3. Code 3. Reporting activity is located in Germany.

5.3.2.3.4. Code 4. Reporting activity is located in the Asian theater of operations.

5.3.2.4. The function (FUNC) code field will appear at the beginning of each line shown for the reporting activity (File Maintenance Screen Only). There is no FUNC in the display screen or the output product; however, there is an ACT field in the display screens and output product. ACT is explained in Chapter 3, IMCD. A system generated "V" will appear if a line contains data other than blanks. Lines that have no data will show a system generated "A" as the function code and will be used by the IMS if an add transaction is appropriate.

5.3.2.4.1. The IMS will use this field, if appropriate, to indicate what type of action is being initiated for the line of data. The function codes that may used by the IMS are:

5.3.2.4.1.1. B - This code will be used when there are no blank lines on the screen and the IMS desires to add a line of data. Typing B over any existing V and pressing <ENTER> will create a blank line and the function code will automatically convert to A.

5.3.2.4.1.2. C - When data on an existing line is to be changed, C will be typed over the existing V code. The desired changes can then be made on the line of data.

5.3.2.4.1.3. D - When an existing line of data has been determined to be invalid, it can be deleted by typing D over the existing V code.

5.3.2.4.1.4. E - When it is necessary to "refresh" a line of data, type E over the function code currently showing for the line. For example, if C had been typed and changes were made to a line, but before pressing <ENTER> to edit inputs, the original line may be reestablished by typing E and pressing <ENTER>.

5.3.2.4.1.5. R - This code will be used to replicate an exiting line of data. This can be used in lieu of using B. When R is type over an existing V, it will create a clone of the existing line and the function code on the replicated line will automatically change to A. Changes may then be made on the line of data.

5.3.2.4.2. If function code D is mechanically assigned to a line of data, it is a signal to the IMS that the record reported by the AFEMS was not used in computing. Generally an unidentified or unmatched condition will cause this to occur.

5.3.2.5. The (Asset Stock Number) field will show the NSN of both the authorized and in use assets if they are the same NSN and equal to the SGM. This condition will be shown on a single line of data. If the in use assets are not the SGM, then the following will appear:

5.3.2.5.1. The first line will contain the authorized NSN with a "P" printed in the Item Code (IC) field.

5.3.2.5.2. The next line, or lines if more than one substitute NSN is involved, will contain the NSN of the asset(s). Either an "S," "U," or "M" will appear in the Item Code field.

5.3.2.6. A single position, non-file maintainable record flag (RF) is provided to call attention to significant data conditions. The codes that may appear in this field are:

5.3.2.6.1. # Indicates a change in organizational number sequence.

5.3.2.6.2. < Indicator used in Section 1 and 3 to flag situations wherein the NSN of the in use quantity is unmatched to the NSNs in Section B, IMCD. The in use quantity has been reduced to equal the authorized quantity.

5.3.2.6.3. & Consolidated authorized quantities in section 1 when control fields match (NSN, organization, major command, EMO, and allowance identification).

5.3.2.6.4. * Indicates a reduction record which did not match an existing AFEMS record.

5.3.2.6.5. % Authorized NSN is unmatched to RAMP control file but the in use NSN is matched. Authorized quantity reduced to equal the in use quantity when the in use is less than the authorized quantity. Used in Sections 1 and 3.

5.3.2.6.6. $ Shows multiple component as reported. Line printed as information only.

5.3.2.6.7. / Used in sections 1 and 3 to show that NSN of in use is unmatched to Section B, IMCD. In use quantity has been reduced to equal authorized quantity.

5.3.2.6.8. A Organization to be activated at some future date.

5.3.2.6.9. D Reduction record to decrease the authorized quantity of immediately preceding authorization record. If * is printed above D, the reduction did not take.

5.3.2.6.10. I Augmentation record to increase the authorized quantity of immediately preceding authorization record.

5.3.2.6.11. X Duplication PAC B (in being organization). Possible duplication of requirements.

5.3.2.7. The organization (ORG) field provides detailed information about the activity for which requirements and assets have been reported through the AFEMS. It is a twelve position field which breaks down into the following components:

5.3.2.7.1. A four position alpha-numeric organization number that identifies the unit at the reporting activity. An in-being unit, or one programmed to be in being within nine months, will have an actual organization number. Air Force named and unnumbered organizations will either reflect zeros or a base location code.

5.3.2.7.2. A three position alpha-numeric unit kind code (UKC) which identifies the type of organization. UKCs are listed in AFR 33-110.

5.3.2.7.3. A one position numeric level code which identifies the reporting organization structure. Level codes are listed in AFI 33-110.

5.3.2.7.4. A four position alpha-numeric field which indicates the separation of a unit from its home organization (i.e., detachment number).

5.3.2.8. The allowance identification (ALLOW) is a seven position alpha-numeric field which identifies the allowance source for the authorized quantity appearing in the AUTH (authorization) field.

5.3.2.8.1. The allowance standard number is indicated in the first three positions. In some instances, an allowance source code (e.g., 000A, 048, 054) instead of an allowance standard number may appear. Allowance source codes will only be three or four positions. Refer to AFMAN 23-110, Vol 4, Pt 1, for ASC meanings and use.

5.3.2.8.2. The fourth position will indicate the part of the allowance standard used to establish the reported authorization.

5.3.2.8.3. The fifth position will indicate the section used to establish the reported authorization.

5.3.2.8.4. The sixth position will indicate the subsection, if applicable, used to establish the reported authorization. If subsections are not applicable, this field will be zero filled.

5.3.2.8.5. The seventh position will indicate the column used to establish the reported authorization.

5.3.2.9. Authorized (AUTH) is a four digit numeric field showing the quantity the using activity reported as gross authorizations with the following exceptions:

5.3.2.9.1. When it has been necessary to correct mechanically an authorized quantity, the revised quantity appears on the first line and the reported quantity immediately beneath it. An example is DWCF requirements reported which show a requirement greater than the reported in use quantity. The authorization is reduced to equal the in use assets in this case so as not to create a net Air Force funded buy. The shortage would be funded by DMIF.

5.3.2.9.2. If the ASC 048 (retention authority) appears in the ALLOW field, the in-use assets are left in section 1 and the authorized quantity is reduced to zero. The requirement will be mechanically added to section 4 as an additive requirement. Initially, if necessary, the authorized quantity is reduced to equal the in use assets. During the update cycle, the IMS cannot change the reported data in Section 1; however, Section 4 can be changed. The requirement is not included in worldwide total requirements.

5.3.2.9.3. If ASC 000A (awaiting authorization approval), 044 (gift item), 050 (loan from other government agencies), 052 (stock level), or STBY (standby) appears in the ALLOW field, the reported authorization, if necessary, is reduced to equal the asset position. However, on update, no mechanical check for equalization of requirements to assets is made.

5.3.2.9.4. If the reported authorized field contains alphabetic characters and the record is for a non-vehicle asset, the field is zeroed.

5.3.2.9.5. If ASC 987 (temporary authorization) appears in the ALLOW field, the authorized quantity is reduced to zero at the cut off date.

5.3.2.9.6. If ASC 000 appears in the ALLOW field, the authorized quantity, if any, is overlaid with zeros.

5.3.2.9.7. When the time-phased forecast data field contains entries other than zero, the authorized quantity is a forecast requirement to be effective in the quarter and FY indicated in the forecast data field. The quantity authorized in the forecast record will overlay the existing authorized quantity on the forecast date.

5.3.2.10. The in use (INUSE) field is a four digit numeric which indicates the number of assets that have been issued to custodians at the reporting activity. If alphabetic characters are reported, the field will be zeroed. If a line of data is a time-phased forecast record, the in use will always be zero.

5.3.2.11. Forecast data is used to show the date for which the gross requirements in the authorized field are to become effective. It is a three position numeric field which breaks down into two parts as follows:

5.3.2.11.1. First position: This position will be 1, 2, 3, or 4 to indicate the quarter of the future need.

5.3.2.11.2. Second and third positions: These positions will indicate the fiscal year of the future need.

5.3.2.11.3. If the forecast data is being used to change an existing authorization, the quantity in the authorized field of the forecast record will overlay (not add or subtract) the existing quantity on the forecast date. After overlay, this new quantity is projected throughout the remainder of the computation time frame unless a new forecast record is encountered to increase or decrease the quantity.

5.3.2.11.4. The in use field will always be blank on a forecast line.

5.3.2.12. The item code (IC) is a single alpha code submitted by the using activity as to the desirability of in use assets. This code is an expression of opinion and may or may not agree with the official I&S grouping. The possible codes are:

5.3.2.12.1. P - The record is a preferred authorized record, or if in use assets are reported, they are the preferred authorized item.

5.3.2.12.2. S - The in use equipment is a satisfactory substitute for the preferred authorization.

5.3.2.12.3. U - The substitute in use asset(s) is not satisfactory.

5.3.2.12.4. M - The substitute in use equipment consists of multiple components for a single authorized quantity.

5.3.2.13. The multiple component indicator code (MI) indicates by the use of a Y (yes) if the record is for the originally authorized quantity and is used for PACs I, D, or A. N (no) indicates the authorized quantity was not originally reported but has been mechanically generated or the reported NSN is unmatched to the NSN cross reference. In either situation, the NSN will not be used forPAC D, I or A, but only for a PAC of B or R.

5.3.2.14. The use code (UC) is a single position alpha code which indicates the type of record, type requirement, and source of the record. The possible non-vehicle codes are:

5.3.2.14.1. A - EAID mobility support equipment.

5.3.2.14.2. B - EAID support requirement.

5.3.2.14.3. C - EAID peacetime requirement/asset being jointly used with a WRM requirement.

5.3.2.14.4. D - WRM.

5.3.2.15. The major command code (MC) is a two position alpha-numeric code which identifies the parent major command of the reporting activity. The codes are available on the RDB display screen MCT.

5.3.2.16. The mission design and series (MDS) is a seven position alpha-numeric field which identifies the type and series of weapon or system.

5.3.2.16.1. The mission comprises the first three positions of the MDS. The field is right hand justified and blank prefixed.

5.3.2.16.2. The design appears in positions four through six. The field is right hand justified and zero prefixed.

5.3.2.16.3. The series occupies the last position of the MDS.

5.3.2.16.4. The following are examples of MDS construction:

5.3.2.16.4.1. Acft.	_	_	C	0	0	5	B
Position.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.3.2.16.4.2. Acft.	_	K	C	1	3	5	_
Position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.3.2.16.4.3. Acft.	F	X	F	0	0	5	A
Position.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.3.2.16.4.4. System.	4	8	6	L	_	_	_
Position.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.3.2.16.4.5. Missile.	A	I	M	0	2	6	B
Position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

5.3.2.16.5. The RDB will accept a file maintained MDS which is not constructed properly. This can cause erroneous weapon system summaries on the product Weapon System (WS). Care should be taken to insure that all file maintained MDSs are in the proper format.

5.3.2.17. The error code field (ERR I O) is printed to assist the IMS in reviewing data on the RAR. The error code I consists of the EAID error code I field as reported by AFEMS, and the EAID error code O field assigned by D039.

5.3.2.17.1. Error Code I - * means intransit vehicle.

5.3.2.17.2. Error Code O - C means unmatched to valid organization file.

5.3.2.17.3. Lines with an error reflected should be reviewed and corrected, if possible, during the update cycle.

5.3.3. Section 1 Peacetime Authorization and Asset Data, Vehicles.

5.3.3.1. This screen is the same as Section 1 non-vehicle except it contains only vehicle records. (REMs Only)

5.3.3.2. All instructions furnished in paragraph 5.3.2. apply to this Section.

5.3.3.3. The unique fields for vehicles are: (Note - When a vehicle asset is intransit, D039 will put "INTNVEH7000" in the organization identification field ((ORGID)) and the allowance identification ((ALLOWID)) will be blank.)

5.3.3.3.1. The vehicle replacement reason code (RC) is a one position alpha and is applied to in use assets to reflect the physical condition of the asset. A list of these codes can be found in AFMAN 23-110, Vol 3, Pt 4, Ch 7. The codes are as follows:

5.3.3.3.1.1. A - Age, miles, and one time repair. Life expectancy years and miles have been reached or exceeded and repair estimate exceeds one time repair.

5.3.3.3.1.2. B - Age and one time repair. Life expectancy years have been reached or exceeded and repair estimate exceeds the one time repair allowance.

5.3.3.3.1.3. C - Miles and one time repair. Life expectancy miles have been reached or exceeded and repair estimate exceeds one time repair allowance.

5.3.3.3.1.4. D - One time repair. Repair estimate exceeds one time repair allowance.

5.3.3.3.1.5. E - Destroyed.

5.3.3.3.1.6. F - Obsolete.

5.3.3.3.1.7. G - Age and miles. Life expectancy years and miles have been reached or exceeded.

5.3.3.3.1.8. H - Age. Life expectancy years have been reached or exceeded.

5.3.3.3.1.9. J - Miles. Life expectancy miles have been reached or exceeded.

5.3.3.3.1.10. K - Age and miles, one year. Life expectancy years and miles will be reached in one year.

5.3.3.3.1.11. L - Age, one year. Life expectancy will be reached in one year.

5.3.3.3.1.12. M - Miles, one year. Life expectancy miles will be reached in one year.

5.3.3.3.1.13. N - Age and miles, two years. Life expectancy years and miles will be reached in two years.

5.3.3.3.1.14. P - Age, two years. Life expectancy years will be reached in two years.

5.3.3.3.1.15. Q - Miles, two years. Life expectancy miles will be reached in two years.

5.3.3.3.1.16. R - Mid-cycle of the vehicle life expectancy (in years) has been reached.

5.3.3.3.1.17. S - Depot repair vehicles.

5.3.3.3.1.18. T - When A through S nor U applies.

5.3.3.3.1.19. U - Warranty.

5.3.3.3.2. Vehicle status code (VS) is a one position alpha to indicate the utilization or physical location of vehicle assets. AFMAN 23-110, Vol 4, Pt 1, Ch 22 contains the details on assignment of these codes. The codes are:

5.3.3.3.2.1. A - Asset is assigned for authorized use.

5.3.3.3.2.2. B - Asset has been shipped for repair, and disposition instructions have been or will be provided the repair activity by the CEMO.

5.3.3.3.2.3. C - Asset is being used in maintenance training

5.3.3.3.2.4. D - Disposition instructions received, but vehicle accountability being maintained.

5.3.3.3.2.5. E - Unserviceable. Vehicle authorized for reclamation prior to processing to DRMO.

5.3.3.3.2.6. F - Asset is assigned to a special project/exercise other than WRM or mobility.

5.3.3.3.2.7. G - Asset has been shipped for repair and IMS redistribution.

5.3.3.3.2.8. H - When asset is physically in place for an authorized WRM requirement.

5.3.3.3.2.9. I - Vehicle processed to vehicle maintenance facility awaiting limited technical inspection.

5.3.3.3.2.10. J - Vehicle unauthorized but in excess and required.

5.3.3.3.2.11. K - Excess to command; being held at direction of IMS for future disposition instructions.

5.3.3.3.2.12. L - On loan in excess of 30 days to a non-AF organization.

5.3.3.3.2.13. M - Transferred to DRMO.

5.3.3.3.2.14. N - Unserviceable vehicle on hand. Disposition instructions and/or repair authority requested.

5.3.3.3.2.15. P - All other physical losses where vehicle will not return to the AF REMS.

5.3.3.3.2.16. Q - Used in delete record to remove an incorrect or invalid registration number or erroneously assigned NSN.

5.3.3.3.2.17. R - Asset is in base/depot level repair for more than 30 days with accountability remaining on authorized in use and REMS detail records.

5.3.3.3.2.18. S - Transferred on base to an organization of another command.

5.3.3.3.2.19. T - Intransit to an off base AF activity of another command.

5.3.3.3.2.20. U - Intransit off base to another AF activity of the same command.

5.3.3.3.2.21. V - On loan within or between commands, not to exceed 180 days (accountable records retained by EMS).

5.3.3.3.2.22. X - Excess to base. Awaiting CEMO directed action.

5.3.3.3.2.23. Y - For WRM in place asset which is in unserviceable condition and projected to be out of commission for 30 days or more.

5.3.3.3.2.24. Z -Intransit to port of embarkation (POE) either to or from overseas destination when it is anticipated that shipping time will exceed 180 days.

5.3.3.3.3. The vehicle registration number is an eight position alphanumeric field for vehicular in use assets and it appears in the AUTH and REG NO field. The requirements computation considers each record as one asset and will not add the serial numbers together when determining asset totals. The registration number consists of:

5.3.3.3.3.1. Positions 1-2. Year of manufacture.

5.3.3.3.3.2. Position 3. Vehicle type.

5.3.3.3.3.3. Positions 4-8. Vehicle serial number.

5.3.3.3.4. The record identification codes (IC) unique to vehicles are one digit alphas which indicate the type of record, type requirement and source of the record. The codes are:

5.3.3.3.4.1. J - Vehicle REM asset being utilized to satisfy an EAID mobility support requirement.

5.3.3.3.4.2. K - Vehicle REM asset being utilized to satisfy an EAID support requirement.

5.3.3.3.4.3. L - Vehicle REM asset being utilized to satisfy peacetime/WRM joint requirement.

5.3.4. Section 2 Base/ALC Assets .

5.3.4.1. This section contains a summary of assets, by SRAN, other than those reported in use (Section 1) or in place (Section 3). This section permits review and update, as necessary, by the IMS. Used in conjunction with section 1, the actual SRAN net requirement status can be determined.

5.3.4.2. Section 2 can be accessed from section 1 of RAR by either:

5.3.4.2.1. Typing NEXT at the command line and pressing <ENTER>, or by

5.3.4.2.2. Typing a "2" over the "1" in the section 1 heading and pressing <ENTER>.

5.3.4.3. The heading for this Section is same as explained in paragraph 5.3.1.

5.3.4.4. The SRAN, LOC and AREA codes are the same as discussed in paragraphs 5.3.2.1 through 5.3.2.3.

5.3.4.5. The function (FUNC) codes are the same as discussed in paragraph 5.3.2.4.

5.3.4.6. The ASSET STOCK NO will contain the actual NSN for which summary data is being depicted. Only those NSNs shown in Section B, IMCD will be included in this section. This is a file maintainable field.

5.3.4.7. The (ACCT) is a two position, file maintainable field which identifies the ownership account for which assets are being reported. The code will be either 0A or 0D. The RDB default value is 0A.

5.3.4.7.1. 0A - AF assets other than condition D.

5.3.4.7.2. 0D - TOC (technical order compliance, condition D) assets.

5.3.4.8. Due in assets (DIA) is a file maintainable, six position numeric field which indicates the number of assets scheduled for direct shipment to the SRAN from contract. For non-depot activities, the number of assets is equal to the quantity with BV status in the D035A, Item Manager Wholesale Requisition Process (IMWRP). For depot activities, the number of assets is equal to that quantity destined for stock.

5.3.4.9. The funded quantity (FUNDED) indicates the quantity of assets for which prior year funds have been received but for which procurement has not been initiated, or where procurement action has been initiated but the due ins have not yet been picked up mechanically. This field is always maintained manually by the IMS and will be updated on the 31 March and 30 September cycles. Failure to include this quantity can lead to false requirements. This field applies to ALCs only.

5.3.4.10. SERV is a file maintainable, six position numeric field which indicates the serviceable warehouse assets reported by bases or assets resident at a storage distribution point (usually an ALC). These assets are shown by NSN and ownership account. Condition D assets (TOC) are considered serviceable and will appear under this heading; however, these assets show ownership account 0D instead of 0A. TOC quantities are considered part of the total warehouse serviceable quantity.

5.3.4.11. UNSERV is a file maintainable, six position numeric field which indicates the unserviceable warehouse assets, or those reparables on work order, reported by bases or assets resident at a storage distribution point (usually an ALC). These assets are shown by NSN and ownership account.

5.3.4.12. The intransit (INTNS) field is a file maintainable, six position numeric which indicates the quantity of assets enroute to the applicable SRAN, generally as the result of a redistribution order (RDO) issued through the D035A IMWRP. Assets enroute from new acquisition are excluded from the intransit quantity as they are considered DIA. The IMS should closely review any quantities showing as intransit to insure they are valid. Intransits apply to both base and ALC accounts.

5.3.4.13. The asset total (TOTAL) is not a file maintainable field. Any entry is a computer generated sum of DIA + FUNDED + SERV + UNSERV + INTNS.

5.3.4.14. The condemnation quantity (CNDM) is a file maintainable, four position numeric which indicates the number of assets, by NSN and ownership account, that were condemned during the quarter ending with the computation cut off date. While these assets are processed to a Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO), they are tracked separately for two purposes. All condemnations are recorded in Section C, IMCD for the purpose of asset accounting and in Section D, IMCD for the purpose of computing a condemnation rate (replacement factor).

5.3.4.15. The DRMO quantity is a file maintainable, four position numeric which indicates the number of assets processed to disposal during the quarter ending with the computation cut off

date. As indicated in the paragraph above (5.3.4.14.), this quantity does not include those assets that were condemned. Entries in this field are added to Section C, IMCD to assist in asset accounting.

5.3.5. Section 3 War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Authorization and Asset Data, Nonvehicle

5.3.5.1. All WRM authorizations and in place asset data in this section s received from the AFEMS. The IMS may add, change or delete data in the Section on computation update cycles. Data, as it appears on the RDB screen, is not classified.

5.3.5.1.1. Section 3 is accessed from any other RAR screen by typing a "3" over the existing Section number in the heading information and pressing <ENTER>.

5.3.5.1.2. All function codes addressed in Section 1 apply to this Section.

5.3.5.2. Most data appearing in section 3 have the same definition, purpose and use as those in section 1. Therefore, only those fields which are different are discussed here. Refer to paragraphs under 5.3.2 for those fields not discussed here.

5.3.5.3. The WRM base code (BASE) is a three position code, which when used by itself, is not classified. It can be related to a four digit base code used to indicate the physical location of in place assets using a classified WRM Base Code Table maintained in AFEMS. This code cannot be changed.

5.3.5.4. The composition code (COMP CODE) is a four position field which identifies the mission and function for the reported requirements and assets. This code cannot be changed. On add transactions, the MAJCOM, COMP CODE, BASE CODE and MDS must match the valid WRM table.

5.3.5.5. In place (I/P) asset quantity is a four position field which indicates the number of assets prepositioned or set aside in advance to support WRM requirements.

5.3.5.6. The major command (MC) is the storing command responsible for reporting in place assets. It is a two position code as used in Section 1.

5.3.6. Section 3 War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Authorization and Asset Data, Vehicles

5.3.6.1. This screen is identical to section 1 non-vehicle with exception of vehicle unique fields RC, VS and registration number. The discussion in section 3 non-vehicles paragraph 5.3.5. applies to this section.

5.3.6.2. The unique vehicle fields RC, VS and registration number were discussed in Section 1, paragraph 5.3.3.

5.3.6.3. The file maintenance steps discussed in paragraph 5.2 apply.

5.3.7. Section 4 Additive Requirements Data.

5.3.7.1. Section 4, if it exists, contains those requirements and assets which could not be, or were not, reported through the AFEMS. Data in this section is accumulated through mechanical and manual means.

5.3.7.2. Section 4 is accessed from any other RAR screen by typing a "4" over the existing section number in the heading information and pressing <ENTER>.

5.3.7.3. Mechanical additives can be summarized as:

5.3.7.3.1. D035A/D034 provide the computation, via AFEMS, with backorders and shipments to nonreporting activities.

5.3.7.3.1.1. Contractor (EY or EZ) shipments (other than bailment). If shipment occurs prior to the computation cut off date, the quantity shipped will appear as AST QTY and a like quantity will be shown in the AUTH QTY field. These requirements and/or assets will be valid for the entire computation period unless IMS adjusted. The type requirement code will equal 66.

5.3.7.3.1.2. Contractor (EY or EZ) backorders (other than bailment). If shipment does not occur prior to the computation cut off date, the quantity on backorder is shown in the AUTH QTY field and the AST QTY field will be zero. The type requirement code will be 65.

5.3.7.3.1.3. Contractor (EY or EZ) partial shipments (other than bailment). In the event of partial shipments prior to the computation cut off date, the requisition quantity will show in the AUTH QTY field and the shipped quantity will show in the AST QTY field.

5.3.7.3.1.4. If the first two positions of the SRAN are FF (nonreporting activity), a TRC 16 additive is created.

5.3.7.3.2. Bailment/loan shipments to contractors are tracked in the J041 system and introduced into the computation via the AFEMS. The quantity shipped will be shown as AST QTY and a like quantity will be inserted in AUTH QTY. The TRC will be 69. Line 2 displays contract number, return date, and managing SRAN.

5.3.7.3.3. Alternate Mission Equipment (AME), AF Form 538 (nonreported losses), and real property installed equipment (RPIE) balances are created from records received from the AFEMS each computation cycle except update. Additive requirements are created to offset the reported assets. The TRC will be 90 for AME, 91 for AF Form 538, and 92 for RPIE.

5.3.7.3.4. Records received showing ASC 048 and an authorized quantity greater than zero are used to build two records. The first record remains in Section 1 with zero authorized and the reported assets as in use. The second record, an additive requirement equal to the in use assets reported, is created in section 4. The TRC will be 34 if the assets have a parts preference code of 3 or 9, Otherwise, the additive will have a TRC of 33.

5.3.7.4. This section can be used by the IMS to manually input any requirement and/or asset not otherwise included in the computation.

5.3.7.5. The following elements are found in Section 4:

5.3.7.5.1. ASSET STOCK NUMBER is the NSN for the additive requirement and/or asset.

5.3.7.5.2. ADDITIVE ID is the identification of the additive. This entry can be mechanical or manual.

5.3.7.5.2.1. Mechanical entries will be:

5.3.7.5.2.1.1. Requisition numbers for contractor or nonreporting activity backorders.

5.3.7.5.2.1.2. Requisition numbers for contractor shipments.

5.3.7.5.2.1.3. Contract numbers for bailment assets.

5.3.7.5.2.1.4. AF command for vehicle peacetime requirements at the buy and budget positions.

5.3.7.5.2.1.5. WRM command for vehicle WRM requirements at the buy and budget positions.

5.3.7.5.2.2. The IMS will identify manually input additives with any descriptive data desired as long as the data is not classified or does not compromise classified data.

5.3.7.5.3. TYP RQT is the TRC which is a two position numeric code identifying the input to a specific type of requirement. The IMS will use the TRC which will most closely identifies any manually input additive. TRCs 01-49 are excluded from the computation of replacement requirements. Thus, it is important to use the appropriate code. TRCs are defined in Chapter 2. These codes are available on RDB display screen TRT.

5.3.7.5.4. AP is a one position numeric 1-5 which shows the allocation priority code (or force activity designator) for the additive requirement. This code is used during the allocation procedures for dividing available assets among known requirements.

5.3.7.5.5. The area code (AR) is described in paragraph 5.3.2.3.

5.3.7.5.6. The transaction date (TRAN DATE) is a five position numeric (YYDDD) which indicates the date the additive requirement was added to Section 4. This date is used to force IMS review of additives as they become one year old to ensure their continued validity. Additives, which will be more than one year old the next March 1st or September 1st, are identified and output on the RDB product Over Age Additives for IMS review. All additives over one year will be purged from the system.

5.3.7.5.7. AUTH QTY is a five position numeric which shows the additive requirement quantity.

5.3.7.5.8. AST QTY is a five position numeric which shows the Additive asset quantity. This field will be zero if the additive is a time- phased forecast.

5.3.7.5.9. Forecast data is discussed in paragraph 5.3.2.11.

5.3.7.5.10. MC is discussed in paragraph 5.3.2.15.

5.3.7.5.11. MDS is discussed in paragraph 5.3.2.16.

5.3.8. Section 5 Air Force Industrial Funds.

5.3.8.1. This screen is available through the RDB display menu. It is a non-file maintainable section which addresses the Air Force Industrial Fund replacement requirements required for depot level maintenance. A hard copy may be requested from Output Products (OP).

5.3.8.2. The source of this data is the G017 system which inputs requirements to the D039 each March quarterly and update cycle.

5.3.8.3. These AFIF requirements will be funded by the Capitol Purchases Program, 6E funds (DMIF), DBOF 97X 4930.FA20. The IMS will receive a fund cite to purchase AFIF requirements.

5.3.8.4. The elements appearing in this section are:

5.3.8.4.1. STOCK NUMBER of the required NSN.

5.3.8.4.2. REQ ALC of the ALC(s) which has/have the AFIF requirements.

5.3.8.4.3. NEED DT is the date the equipment is required.

5.3.8.4.4. ANALYSIS NUMBER provides visibility for management of AFIF requirements and consists of:

5.3.8.4.4.1. Directorate identification (2 positions).

5.3.8.4.4.2. Fiscal year (2 positions).

5.3.8.4.4.3. Budget program code (2 positions).

5.3.8.4.4.4. Custody account code (5 positions).

5.3.8.4.4.5. Serial number (2 positions).

5.3.8.4.4.6. Analysis type (1 position).

5.3.8.4.4.7. DOD category code (3 positions).

5.3.8.4.5. RQMTS are the quantities required.

5.3.8.4.6. OPTION IND (Option Indicator Code). Possible codes are:

5.3.8.4.6.1. P - Preferred item (no substitutions).

5.3.8.4.6.2. S - Standard accessory package.

5.3.8.4.6.3. N - Nonstandard accessory package.

5.3.8.4.6.4. PS - Preferred item (no substitutions) and standard accessory package.

5.3.8.4.6.5. PN - Preferred item (no substitutions) and nonstandard accessory package.

5.3.8.4.7. REQUIREMENTS QTR & FY. If requirements exist, the following data will be displayed on Section 5 RAR screen:

5.3.8.4.7.1. RPT Q/YY will be the total requirements at the reported (computation cut off date) position. The quarter and FY will be shown.

5.3.8.4.7.2. CUR OP will be the total requirements at the current operating position. The quarter and FY will be shown.

5.3.8.4.7.3. BUY will be the total requirements at the buy position. The quarter and FY will be shown.

5.3.8.4.7.4. BUD will depict the total requirements at the budget position. The quarter and FY will be shown.

5.3.8.4.7.5. BUD + 1 through BUD + 5 will indicate the total requirements for five years beyond the budget position. For each budget year, the quarter and FY will be shown.

5.3.8.4.8. If no AFIF requirements exist, then the elements in paragraph 5.3.8.4.7. above will not be displayed on the screen.

5.3.9. Section 6 Major Command Summary - Reported.

5.3.9.1. This RDB screen is available through the display menu. The section cannot be file maintained nor viewed in the file maintenance option of RDB. A hard copy may be requested from Output Products (OP).

5.3.9.2. Data in this section is a worldwide summary of requirements and assets by MAJCOM as reported on the computation cut off date. There is also an ASC summary display.

5.3.9.3. The elements appearing in this section are:

5.3.9.3.1. MAJOR COMMAND will show the two position command designator and command abbreviation. The command entries will be pulled from Sections 1, 3 and 4 of RAR. These codes are displayed in alphabetic sequence.

5.3.9.3.2. The peacetime authorizations (PEACE AUTH) for each command is extracted from Section 1. All lines showing the applicable command will be totaled and displayed in this column. Forecast data is not included in this total since it is not effective at the computation cut off date.

5.3.9.3.3. Peacetime in use (PEACE I/U) for each command is extracted from Section 1. All lines showing the applicable command will be totaled and displayed in this column.

5.3.9.3.4. WRM authorizations (WRM AUTH) for each command is extracted from section 3. All lines showing the applicable command will be totaled and displayed in this column.

5.3.9.3.5. WRM in place (WRM I/P) for each command is extracted from Section 3. All lines showing the applicable command will be totaled and displayed in this column.

5.3.9.3.6. Additive requirements (ADDIT AUTH) appearing in Section 4 will be summarized by command and displayed in this column.

5.3.9.3.7. Additive assets (ADDIT I/U) appearing in Section 4 will be summarized by command and displayed in this column.

5.3.9.3.8. The total authorized (TOTAL AUTH), by command, will equal the sum of PEACE AUTH + WRM AUTH + ADDIT AUTH.

5.3.9.3.9. The total in use/in place (TOTAL I/U I/P) will equal the sum of PEACE I/U + WRM I/P + ADDIT I/U.

5.3.9.3.10. The ALLOWANCE SOURCE CODES - REPORTED is a list of the different ASCs showing in the Section 1 ALLOW field. This is an informational entry for the IMS. They are displayed in numerical sequence.

5.3.10. Section 7 Part 1 Assets by Condition - Reported.

5.3.10.1. This part portrays the assets, by NSN and category used in the computation as of the cut off date and asset loss information.

5.3.10.2. The section is accessible in RDB from the Display menu. A hard copy may be requested from Output Products (OP).

5.3.10.3. The elements appearing in the section are:

5.3.10.3.1. ASSET STK NO is the NSN of reported assets in Sections 1, 2, 3, or 4.

5.3.10.3.2. The funded and on order (FND/OO) quantity includes:

5.3.10.3.2.1. The DIA entries appearing in Section 2.

5.3.10.3.2.2. The funded quantity file maintained by the IMS in Section 2.

5.3.10.3.3. SERV is the total of warehouse serviceable and intransit assets, by NSN, which appear in Section 2.

5.3.10.3.4. UNSERV is the total unserviceable warehouse assets, by NSN, in Section 2.

5.3.10.3.5. The in use (I/U) quantity is the sum of Section 1 reported in use + Section 4 additive in use, by NSN.

5.3.10.3.6. The in place (I/P) quantity is the total in place assets, by NSN, from Section 3.

5.3.10.3.7. The total assets (TOTAL), by NSN, is the sum of FND/OO + SERV + UNSERV + I/U + I/P.

5.3.10.3.8. The requirements (RQMTS), by NSN, is the sum of peacetime authorizations (Section 1) + WRM authorizations (Section 3) + additive requirements (Section 4).

5.3.10.3.9. The number of condemnations (CONDM), by NSN, is the total reported in Section 2.

5.3.10.3.10. Shipments to DRMO, by NSN, is total reported in Section 2.

5.3.10.3.11. The TOTAL at the bottom of the screen will indicate the total of all NSNs in each category: FND/OO, SERV, UNSERV, I/U, I/P, TOTAL, CONDM and DRMO.

5.3.11. Section 7 Part 2 Assets by STK NO Gained - Reported.

5.3.11.1. This RDB screen displays reported assets, by NSN, that were gained from other computation groups as of the computation cut off date. These assets, introduced by reporting activities, are substitutes (in use or in place) for the authorized NSN. Gains may include NSNs within the same I&S group; however, they belong with another SGM. A hard copy may be requested from Output products (OP).

5.3.11.2. The elements found on this screen are:

5.3.11.2.1. ASSET STK NO is the NSN of the gained asset. There will be a separate line for each different NSN gained.

5.3.11.2.2. TOT QTY is the total number of assets gained by NSN.

5.3.11.3. SGM STK NO is the SGM NSN of the computation group where the gained asset officially belongs.

5.3.11.4. I&S MAS STK NO is the I&S master NSN for the I&S group where the gained asset officially belongs.

5.3.11.5. ALC depicts ALC that has management responsibility for the I&S group.

5.3.12. Section 7 Part 3 Assets by STK NO Lost - Reported.

5.3.12.1. This RDB screen displays reported assets, by NSN, that have been lost to other computation groups as of the computation cut off date. These assets, reported by using organizations, are being used as substitutes in other computation groups. These assets may be used as substi-

tutes for computation groups within the same I&S group. A hard copy may be requested from Output Products (OP).

5.3.12.2. The elements appearing on this screen are:

5.3.12.2.1. ASSET STK NO is the NSN of the asset lost to another computation group. There will be a line of data for each lost NSN.

5.3.12.2.2. TOT QTY is the total number of assets lost to other computation groups by NSN.

5.3.12.2.3. SGM STK NO will depict the gaining SGM NSN.

5.3.12.2.4. I&S MAS STK NO will depict the I&S master NSN to which the SGM STK NO belongs.

5.3.12.2.5. ALC will show the ALC that has management responsibility for the gaining I&S group.

5.3.13. Section 8 Part 1 Assets by Condition at Buy.

5.3.13.1. The Section is accessible in RDB from the Display menu. A hard copy may be requested from Output Products (OP).

5.3.13.2. This screen has the same data elements as Section 7, Part 1. The difference between the two Sections is the point in time for which the summary is being portrayed. Section 8, Part 1 shows the status of assets as projected to the buy position in the computation. The results of computation logic (displacement, application, allotment and allocation) will be shown as they apply at the buy position.

5.3.13.3. Refer to paragraph 5.3.10.3 for explanation of the screen elements.

5.3.14. Section 8 Part 2 Assets by STK NO Gained at Buy.

5.3.14.1. This RDB screen has the same data elements as Section 7, Part 2. The difference between the two Sections is the point in time for which the summary is being portrayed. Section 8, Part 2 shows the status of gained assets as projected to the buy position in the computation. The results of computation logic (displacement, application, allotment and allocation) will be shown at the buy position.

5.3.14.2. Refer to paragraph 5.3.11.2 for explanation of the screen elements.

5.3.15. Section 8 Part 3 Assets by STK NO Lost at Buy.

5.3.15.1. This RDB screen has the same data elements as Section 7, Part 3. The difference between the two Sections is the point in time for which the summary is being portrayed. Section 8, Part 3 shows the status of lost assets as projected to the buy position in the computation. The results of computation logic (displacement, application, allotment and allocation) will be shown at the buy position.

5.3.15.2. Refer to paragraph 5.3.12.2 for explanation of the screen elements.

5.3.16. Section 9 Asset Reduction Records.

5.3.16.1. This RDB screen shows all asset records that were released from active requirements due to unsuitability considerations. These records consist of unidentified assets not required by the reporting user, I&S parts preference code 3 or 9 assets, and unused vehicle replacement eligi-

ble assets. The computation will examine all in use and in place asset records for an expression of satisfaction as indicated by an S in the item code (IC) field in Section 1 or Section 3. If the in use or in place asset is not an equipment type item (NSN is not listed in Section B, IMCD), the asset is considered a suitable substitute for the using organization as long as that organization is in existence. However, when the organization phases out, the asset is also phased out or dropped from the computation as an authorization will no longer exist within the computing system for a nonequipment type item.

5.3.16.2. The Section 9 screen is a combination of the Section 1 and Section 3 formats. The data elements are:

5.3.16.2.1. ASSET STK NO is the NSN of the item being dropped from Section 1 or Section 3 of the computation.

5.3.16.2.2. Record flag (RF). Refer to paragraph 5.3.2.6.

5.3.16.2.3. ORG/WRM. If the record being dropped is from Section 1, the organization field will appear; if it is from Section 3, the WRM base code will appear.

5.3.16.2.4. RC (Vehicle Replacement Code) will be filled if the asset(s) dropped is from Section 1 or 3 vehicles. Otherwise it is blank.

5.3.16.2.5. VS (Vehicle Status Code) will be filled if the asset(s) dropped is from Section 1 or 3 vehicles. Otherwise it is blank.

5.3.16.2.6. ALLOW (Allowance). Refer to paragraph 5.3.2.8.

5.3.16.2.7. ASSET OR REG NO. (Asset or Registration Number). Refer to paragraphs 5.3.2.10. and 5.3.3.3.3.

5.3.16.2.8. IC (Item Code). Refer to paragraph 5.3.2.12.

5.3.16.2.9. UC (Use Code). Refer to paragraph 5.3.214.

5.3.16.2.10. MC (MAJCOM). Refer to paragraphs 5.3.2.15. and 5.3.5.6.

5.3.16.2.11. SRAN (Stock Record Account Number) of the activity reporting the dropped asset(s).

5.3.16.2.12. QTR CD (Quarter Code) indicates the fiscal year and quarter the asset record was dropped from the computation. The total assets dropped at or before the buy period is shown in this section.

5.4. General Description of Over Age Additive (OAA) Requirements Report.

5.4.1. This hard copy report is produced on a semiannual basis for delivery to the IMS. The intent of the product is to identify those additive requirements in Section 4 of RAR which are, or will be, more than one year old on the next March or September computation cycle.

5.4.2. The hard copy report generated in March identifies those additives which expire on 31 March. The report generated in September identifies those additives which expire on 30 September.

5.4.3. As of 31 March and 30 September, all additives will be purged from the system.

5.4.4. The IMS must review the OAA report and reinput those requirements which are still valid. Once input, the additives will not be selected for mechanical deletion for another year measured from the TRAN DATE in Section 4.

5.4.5. The data elements found on the equipment OAA Requirements report are the same as discussed in Section 4 of RAR. Refer to paragraph 5.3.7. for description.

5.4.6. File maintenance instructions can be found in paragraph 5.2.2.

5.4.7. The IMS can view OAA through the RDB Display menu. Selecting OAA from the menu and entering the appropriate NSN will display those additives, if any, which have been selected for mechanical deletion.

5.4.8. The IMS may obtain the OAA report from the RDB system by utilizing the Output Products menu.

5.5. General Instructions.

5.5.1. Data within the equipment computation is either system generated or created as the result of some noncomputation input system. The computation system has been designed around the philosophy that any corrections to input data should be accomplished within the responsible input system. Therefore, while system update capability exists, it is used only to facilitate the "as of 31 March" and "as of 30 September" buy/budget short term clean up cycles. Corrections file maintained in the computation system should have immediate action taken to update the applicable input system, if appropriate. Inputting changes throughout the year on the RDB product Item Manager Control Data (IMCD) will help reduce the Vol of file maintenance during update cycles.

5.5.2. As stated before, only Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 may be file maintained during the computation update cycles. Lines of reported data may be changed or deleted as well as created. The instructions for file maintenance in paragraph 5.2 apply.

5.6. Detailed Operating Instructions

5.6.1. The elements found on the RAR which provide data for determining net requirements are:

5.6.1.1. Peacetime requirements and in use assets found in Section 1.

5.6.1.2. Base/depot warehouse assets (serviceable and unserviceable) and funded/on order quantities found in Section 2.

5.6.1.3. WRM requirements and in place assets found in Section 3.

5.6.1.4. Additive requirements/assets found in Section 4.

5.6.2. The Index of Actions received each computation file maintenance cycle dictate the sequence in which the RAR products should be worked. Each computation group, based on the initial data input, will compute one or a combination of the following categories: termination, buy, budget, budget + 1, retention, excess or in an optimum condition.

5.6.3. Termination Status. If a termination condition exists, it is created by the fact that the total of funded/on order plus other reported assets (in use/in place/warehouse/serviceable/warehouse unserviceable) exceeds the gross requirement at the Budget + 1 (termination level) position.

5.6.3.1. In reviewing the RAR, the following should be accomplished:

5.6.3.1.1. Determine if the asset position reported is correct. Section 7, Assets by Condition - Reported or the Projected Requirements and Assets (PRA) product can be checked to establish the number of assets being used in the computation.

5.6.3.1.2. Check the funded/on order quantity. Are the assets still due in? Were any or all of the due ins delivered prior to the computation cut off date? Were the due ins procured with other moneys and should have been suppressed (i.e., FMS)? Were the due- ins canceled or reduced prior to the cut off date (PR/MIPR cancellation/reduction, contract termination)?

5.6.3.1.3. Funded/on order quantities appear in RAR Section 2 by SRAN. File maintenance actions (add, change or delete) are accomplished as stated in paragraph 5.2.

5.6.3.2. The termination quantity can be created because of missing/erroneous/incomplete requirements. Compare the computation which generated the procurement(s) to the current computation. Are there valid additive requirements which need to be added to section 4 of RAR? Is the reporting in Section 1 and 3 complete and accurate?

5.6.4. Other Conditions (Buy, Budget, Budget + 1, Retention, Excess).

5.6.4.1. Determine if the asset position reported is correct. Section 7, Assets by Condition - Reported, can be checked to establish the number of assets, by NSN, being used in the computation.

5.6.4.1.1. If the total is short, determine the reason. Some possibilities causing a shortage are: unreported condemnations; intransit assets not picked up by any system; shipments to non-reporting activities; and, lack of reporting. Shipments to repair contractors are not tracked in the J041 system and thus, can contribute to missing assets.

5.6.4.1.2. If the total assets represent a gain, determine if the position is valid. Some possibilities causing this condition are: erroneous due ins in Section 2; duplication of requirements/ assets in Sections 1 or 3 and Section 4; invalid warehouse/intransit balances in Section 2; and, customer reported satisfactory substitute assets which do not officially belong in the computation group (i.e., gains).

5.6.4.2. Review additive requirements in Section 4 to determine if they are still valid. Check especially those additives added on prior cycles for reporting type activities. Check Section 4 entries against reported data in Section 1 or 2.

5.6.4.3. Review backorders against reported data. Backorders for nonreporting special projects may be input as additives in Section 4. Check for authorizations established after the computation cut off date as these may be input into Section 4.

5.6.4.4. Input funded only entries in Section 2 for procurements initiated but not yet picked up by the J041 system as on order. Also, file maintain approved, funded requirements from prior year computations for which procurement has not been initiated.

5.6.4.5. Review detailed records in Sections 1 and 2 to detect and correct duplications, omissions or inclusion of extraneous requirements. The IMS should apply item knowledge and question obvious inaccuracies. If necessary, the IMS should take necessary follow up action to have MAJCOMs report correctly and completely.

5.6.4.6. In Section 1, review authorized quantities which appear to be out of the norm. These can be reviewed against the applicable allowance standard to ensure the authorized quantity does not exceed the allowance.

5.6.4.7. Review asset fields in Section 1 and 2 against known shipments and adjust as necessary. If shipment was initiated close to the computation cut off date and is not reflected on the shipper's or recipient's records, then the quantity shipped should be shown as intransit. This is accomplished in Section 2 for the receiving SRAN.

5.6.4.8. If the authorized quantity in Section 1 is not supported by in use, DIA or serviceable warehouse assets, and no backorders exist for the activity, the quantity reported authorized may be excessive to organization's actual needs. Verify the reported authorization.

5.6.4.9. If the authorized quantity in Section 1 exceeds the in use asset total, with serviceable warehouse assets reported by the base, the quantity reported authorized may be excessive. Verify the reported authorization.

5.6.4.10. Review records with system edit error codes and correct, if possible.

5.6.4.11. The MDS field may be changed, if needed, to provide a more definitive breakout of weapon system requirements. The MDS has no effect on the net quantities computed but it is needed for funding purposes. Insuring the correctness of reported MDS will help produce a more reliable Weapon System Product (WSP).

5.6.4.12. Review status of assets shipped to contractors and include as additive requirements if they were not mechanically input. No practical method exists to mechanically recognize these assets when returned from the contractor. Note receipts on ALC document numbers, or contractor shipping documents, and manually update authorization and asset position when required. Take action periodically, through contracting officials, to verify the status of these assets.

5.6.4.13. Review Section 6 summary data to detect obvious duplications, omissions, or numeric errors applicable to authorization and in service assets. This review might reveal that a particular command's reported data in Sections 1, 3 and 4 should be reviewed in detail and corrective actions are necessary.

Chapter 6

GROSS AND NET REQUIREMENTS PROJECTIONS

6.1. Purpose. The function of the computed projections are accomplished by the Equipment Item Requirements Computation System (D039). The computation is used to provide defensible buy and budget net requirements for use in procurement plans and budget estimates which are displayed in D200.C. Essential elements in this function are:

6.1.1. Projection of gross requirements based on current Air Force plans and programs. Currently a 7-year projection is used.

6.1.2. Application and allocation of available and funded and on-order assets according to priorities and other prescribed criteria for projected requirements.

6.1.3. Development of net requirements in advance of actual need to permit acquisition and delivery concurrent with or prior to the actual need.

6.1.4. Ascertain candidates for termination and retention and determine excess assets for use in other services or disposition.

6.2. Terms Explained:

6.2.1. As of Date. The cut-off date for input data to be used in the computation. Note that gross and net requirements are not computed for this position.

6.2.2. Current Operating Position. The fourth quarter of the procurement fiscal year being computed. After alignment of assets and application of forecasted requirements. NOTE: the application of forecasted requirements and the economic alignment of assets have effected the data in this position and beyond.

6.2.3. Buy Position. The current operating position plus procurement lead-time for the computation group adjusted to the nearest program position.

6.2.4. Budget Position. The current operating position plus procurement lead-time plus 12 months adjusted to the nearest program position.

6.2.5. Gross Requirements. The quantity of approved authorizations and other justified Air Force needs for a given equipment item.

6.2.6. Applied. In-service assets being used in the organization where reported or in the redesignated organization.

6.2.7. Reapplied. In-service assets which are excess to their reported organization and base serviceable assets mechanically assigned, based on location, to remaining shortages.

6.2.8. Allocated. All remaining assets (in-service, warehouse serviceable, warehouse unserviceable, due-in and funded) assigned within I&S group to all remaining requirements (including calculated replacements).

6.2.9. Net Requirements. Gross requirements less applied, reapplied, and allocated assets.

6.2.10. In-Use Assets. On-hand assets being used to satisfy Air Force requirements at the reporting date.

6.2.11. In-Place Assets. On-hand assets being held at designated locations to offset WRM requirements.

6.2.12. In-Service Assets. The sum of in-use and in-place assets.

6.2.13. Active Air Force Requirements. All Air Force initial and additive requirements which will require normal usage. WRM, retention, replacement requirements, and requirements citing selected special ASCs are not included.

6.3. Projection. Within the requirements computation, approved authorizations are projected 7 years (25 to 28 quarters depending on the processing cycle cut-off date). The data related to the quarters considered to be the most significant for requirements computation purposes are selected for display on the Projected Requirements and Assets (PRA) Report.

6.4. Projection/Methodology. All gross requirements are projected using a fiscal year and quarter phasing indicator in each detailed authorization record to indicate when the authorized quantity will be effective. See the following example:

Table 6.1. Projection/Methodology.

Phasing	Stock Number	Qty Auth	Date
Record (1)	4920 00 580 2303	10	---
Record (2)	4920 00 580 2303	15	2/99
Record (3)	4920 00 580 2303	20	4/99
Record (4)	4920 00 580 2303	0	4/00

The computer will phase gross requirements in the following manner:

FY 4/97	4/98	1/99	2/99	3/99	4/99	4/00
10	10	10	15	15	20	0

NOTE:

New quantities will replace old authorized quantities completely.

6.4.1. Forecast data input by AFEMS are used to adjust existing authorizations and are matched to existing records (starting with the fiscal year and quarter that the forecasted quantity becomes effective), on authorized stock number, major command, organization identification, MDS, and allowance identification. If a forecast record is unmatched to an existing record on the above elements, the forecast will be used to generate gross requirements starting with the fiscal year and quarter that the forecast quantity becomes effective (acting in the same manner as a new activation). Forecast data is used to adjust requirements on an item basis rather than an organization basis. If the forecast record contains a date that is already passed, the record would be discarded. For example, the date in the forecast record is 2/97 but the current date is 3/97, the forecast record will be discarded.

6.4.2. Additive requirements can contain forecast dates also. These records will be handled like all other forecasts.

6.5. Purpose. This section explains asset alignment within the requirements computation for nonvehicle items (Vehicles are discussed in Paragraph 6.20).

6.6. Objective. Asset alignment is based on the following:

6.6.1. Customers will be furnished an item that is both suitable and satisfactory for their use.

6.6.2. The I&S system is the source for Order of Use for assets.

6.6.2.1. Assets from a lower capability computation group will not be allocated to satisfy requirements in a higher capability group.

6.6.2.2. Assets for items administratively condemned with a parts preference codes 4 or 9 in the I&S record, are considered unsuitable and are not used to satisfy projected requirements. However, these assets will be shown in the "as of" position as they are reported by the using organization, but will not be considered during the computation process for use at any future position. (Reference RAR, Section 9 or WSP, Section 5).

6.6.3. Assets will be aligned to gross requirements in a predetermined order that is both economical and practical. The system considers the standard price, need, and I&S structure.

6.6.3.1. A variance in cost, greater than $500, is a determining factor. A hi- cost item has a standard price at least $500 more than the authorized item’s standard price.

6.6.3.1.1. When hi-cost items are not required in their home computation group, they will be applied as originally reported. However, if there is a requirement in the home computation group, the system will return the hi-cost, out-of-computation group (substitute) asset to its home computation group.

6.6.3.2. The I&S structure determines when the hi-cost, substitute, asset is returned to its home computation group.

6.6.3.2.1. For a high cost substitute in the same I&S group as the authorized item, but a different home computation group, the return of the substitute to the home computation group is on an independent quarter-by-quarter basis to enable maximum use of assets.

6.6.3.2.2. For a hi-cost , out-of-I&S-group substitute, displacement cannot be made on a quarter-by-quarter basis because of the lack of a positive relationship between I&S groups. Therefore, a check is made at the budget position for nonvehicle items as to whether the asset is needed in its home (higher cost) computation group. If so, it is returned, beginning with the second program position and continuing through the last program position.

6.6.4. All substitute in-service assets will be recognized with the exception of those the using activity coded unsatisfactory. Nonequipment type in-service substitutes are assigned to the reporting organization as long as its requirement exists. (Includes unidentified and local purchase.) When the initial requirement is removed, the nonequipment type item being used as a substitute is dropped from the computation. The dropped asset is shown in the RAR, Section 9.

6.6.5. Assets identified to an ownership purpose code are first used to satisfy that requirement. Assets excess to this requirement are then used to satisfy other account shortages within the same computa-

tion group. Following this, the next consideration is the same ownership account in lower capability computation groups.

6.7. Identification and Adjustment of Assets. No assets will be displaced for the first (cutoff date) program position as actual reported data are required to maintain asset integrity for management consideration and comparison purposes. The following steps identify various conditions of assets and displace from the reporting records those assets not meeting certain criteria.

6.7.1. Step 1. All assets coded 4 or 9 in the sequence (parts preference) field are considered unsuitable in the I&S group and are identified and considered displaced from the reporting organization except in the "as of" reporting position. These assets have been determined to be unsuitable for Air Force use due to technical or safety reasons, and assets are removed from the supply system as soon as possible. These assets are not used to offset requirements for the second and succeeding program positions. All are unsuitable excess unless a TRC 34 (Directed-to-Hold) or 39 (Elected-to-Hold) additive is used.

6.7.2. Step 2. All assets coded unsatisfactory by the reporting organization (reported with item code U in the detailed in-use in-place record) which belong to a computation group other than the authorized item, are displaced and returned to home computation group for use elsewhere in the computation. The user will be provided an item from the home computation group of the authorized item if possible. Since it is an objective of AFMC to provide customers with the materiel they need, the asset is withdrawn for requirements purposes to fill a potential shortage in home computation group and allow customers to provide the item required.

6.7.3. Step 3. Assets are identified to the appropriate ownership account. Technical Order Compliance (TOC) assets will be assigned 0D in order to distinguish from other serviceable assets on the RAR. All other assets will be assigned to account 0A. For computation purposes, 0D is combined with 0A.

6.7.4. Step 4. Authorized preferred (item code P) and substitute (item code S) in- use in-place asset quantities are checked for peacetime and WRM records only. If the sum of these asset quantities exceeds the authorized quantity, all assets (including item code M assets) exceeding the authorized quantity are displaced and used within their computation group or I&S group, for consideration against other valid authorized requirements.

6.7.5. Step 5. All Multiple Components (Item Code M)assets will be displaced and used within their computation group or I&S group.

6.7.5.1. If the sum of the authorized preferred (item code P) and substitute (item code S) assets does not exceed the authorized quantity, a quantity of authorization, not to exceed the difference or the quantity of multiple component substitute assets, will be created for the computation group of the substitute. The authorized quantity of the initially reported record will be reduced by the largest quantity created for the multiple component.

6.7.5.2. The RAR shows the data as reported and as used in the computation by dual line entries within the appropriate computation groupings.

6.7.5.3. For details, see Attachment 1.

6.7.6. Step 6. All detailed authorization and in-use in-place records are screened, and I&S groups using in-service assets from other I&S groups to fill a shortage are identified. Unit cost of assets and the authorized item are compared (excluding vehicles).

6.7.6.1. If the variance is $500 or less, assets are denoted as "Low Cost out of ISG" and are left in service where reported to offset the reported authorization.

6.7.6.2. If the variance is $501 or more, assets are identified as "Hi Cost out of ISG." These assets are subject to being moved to their computation group in later processing if a need develops for these high cost assets.

6.7.7. Step 7. All detailed authorization and in-use in-place asset records are screened. All computation groups using in-service assets from other computation groups within the same I&S group to fill a shortage are identified, and comparison made of the unit cost of asset computation group and authorization computation group.

6.7.7.1. If the variance is $500 or less, assets are identified as "Low Cost in ISG" and left where reported to fill the reported authorization.

6.7.7.2. If the variance is $501 or more, assets are identified as "Hi-Cost in ISG." These high cost assets are subject to being moved to their home computation group to satisfy shortages there, if required, during later processing.

6.7.8. Step 8. All the remaining assets in the computation are identified to one of the following types:

6.7.8.1. In-service (in-use in-place installed):

6.7.8.1.1. In-service assets for the authorized stock number will be referred to as authorized in-service. These assets are identified on the RAR with item code P. Assets reported with, but not excess to additive requirements will be referred to as authorized in-service.

6.7.8.1.2. Substitute in-service assets are applicable only to peacetime and WRM records, and will be identified on the RAR with item code S, U, or M.

6.7.8.2. Serviceable assets. Base serviceable assets are the sum of the serviceable asset quantity and the intransit asset quantity from the base (SRAN) asset records.

6.7.8.3. Unserviceable assets:

6.7.8.3.1. Base unserviceable assets are the asset quantity from the unserviceable assets of the base (SRAN) unserviceable records.

6.7.8.3.2. ALC unserviceable assets are the asset quantity from the unserviceable asset quantity of the ALC unserviceable asset records.

6.7.8.4. Due-in assets (contract, PR, MIPR, funded, etc.) are applicable to the DIA quantity from both the base (SRAN) asset records and the IM or SM ALC asset records. Funded assets are the assets from the IM or SM ALC- funded assets records as appearing in Section 2 of the RAR.

6.8. Applying In-service Assets. The necessary steps are taken to apply assets to requirements. Assets used during this process are limited to those assets the using organizations report as in-service.

6.8.1. In-service assets after being subjected to the variation process described in steps 1 through 8 are coded to satisfy the requirement where they were initially reported. Normally the assets would be retained to satisfy these requirements as long as the reporting organization remains in-being.

6.8.2. In the first "as of" position, the assets will be shown as they were initially reported. Adequate quantities of the authorized assets or satisfactory substitutes will be applied to the requirement at the second program position and all succeeding positions as long as the requirement remains. The quantity of applied assets cannot increase from one program position to the next and cannot exceed the gross requirement for each applicable position.

6.8.3. Step 9. Starting in the second program position, in-service assets within their own computation group will be applied first to the organization reporting the asset. Assets will be applied to the MDS against which assets were reported before they are applied to other MDS codes with the same organization. Any assets which become excess at any program position due to organization phase-down will be considered for reapplication in that position and all succeeding positions.

6.8.4. Step 10. Low-cost in ISG (out of computation group) in-service assets will be applied next, starting with the second program position. Any of these assets which become excess to the unit at any program position will be forwarded to the home computation group in that position and all succeeding positions and considered for reapplication in the home computation group.

6.8.5. Step 11. Low-cost out of ISG in-service assets will be applied to the unit reporting the asset at all program positions in sufficient quantities to offset the gross requirements at the budget position. Any asset applied at this position which is excess at any other position will be identified in the excess positions as "retained for application." Any asset not applied in this position will be forwarded to the home computation group in all positions starting with the second program position and used in reapplication to the home computation group.

6.8.6. Step 12. Unidentified (to I&S Group) in-service assets will be applied starting in the second program position to the unit reporting them as suitable substitutes. Any of these assets which become excess to the unit at any program position will be considered as "excess unsuitable" in that position and all succeeding program positions.

6.8.7. Step 13. Hi-cost in ISG in-service assets will be "tentatively applied" at all program positions starting with the second position. Any of these assets which become excess at any position will be forwarded to the home computation group in that position and all succeeding positions to be considered for reapplication. The "tentatively applied" hi-cost in ISG assets will be considered as available to the home computation group for allotment and realignment of assets, and if the home computation group requires the item at any program position, a quantity sufficient to offset the requirement will be sent home in that position.

6.8.8. Step 14. Hi-cost out of ISG in-service (out of computation group) assets will be "tentatively applied" at all program positions in sufficient quantities to offset the gross requirement at the budget position. These "tentatively applied" hi-cost out of ISG assets will be considered as available to the home computation group (only) during the allotment realignment of assets. If the home computation group requires the item at the budget position, a quantity sufficient to offset the requirements will be sent home in all positions starting at the second position. That quantity the home computation group does not require will be retained with the reporting unit as applied. Any of these which are excess at any position other than the budget will be identified as "retained for application." Any "hi-cost" out of ISG in-service not required at the budget position will be forwarded to the home computation group in all positions, starting with the second position, to be considered for reapplication.

6.9. Reapplication of Assets. Upon completion of application procedures, steps are taken to reapply any in-service assets in excess to application steps and any serviceable base assets belonging to home computation group. These are the only types of assets used during reapplication procedures.

6.9.1. The following general procedures are used in the reapplication area:

6.9.1.1. Detailed unit shortages are developed by subtracting applied in- service assets from phased gross requirements for each organization.

6.9.1.2. Allocation Priority (AP) is assigned to each organization and or detail-phased requirement record to indicate a ranking in relationship to other organizations or records. Within location at each program position, assets will be reapplied first to unit shortages having the highest AP. For example, units with AP 1 having a shortage will be given the best assets first on a first- come, first-served basis. Any remaining assets will be reapplied to unit shortage for AP 2, etc.

6.9.1.3. The term "within location" is used at each program position with reference to the location of the assets as of the previous program position. The four location levels at which assets are reapplied "within location" are:

6.9.1.3.1. To units within a SRAN.

6.9.1.3.2. To units on other bases in the area having shortages within the same command.

6.9.1.3.3. To units on other bases in the same area regardless of command.

6.9.1.3.4. To units on other bases in other areas.

6.9.2. The same overriding principles in paragraph 6.8 for application procedures will also be effective for reapplication. In addition, the area location of the assets and allocation priority of the unit will govern the reapplication of assets to detail unit shortages at each program position.

6.9.3. Step 15. At each program position starting with the second, serviceable base stock and in-service unit excess assets, in that order, will be reapplied to other units on the same base if a shortage exists.

6.9.4. Step 16. If no unit shortages are in the SRAN where the assets are located, the assets will be reapplied to unit shortages in other SRANs within the same command within the same area, if there are shortages.

6.9.5. Step 17. If no unit shortages are within the command, within the area, assets will be reapplied to unit shortages of other commands within the area.

6.9.6. Step 18. If no unit shortages are within the area, assets will be reapplied to unit shortages on bases located in other areas.

6.9.7. Step 19. If no shortages are in other areas, assets will be retained for allotment and alignment in this program position and in all succeeding program positions.

6.9.8. Step 20. When an asset is reapplied to a unit shortage on a base at any of the levels indicated above (SRAN, command within area, area, worldwide) and then becomes excess at the next quarter position to the unit to which it was assigned, it will be reapplied in the next quarter starting within SRAN as indicated.

6.10. Allotment, Realignment, and Allocation of Assets. All remaining available assets are related to all unsatisfied gross requirements and adjustments are made to make sure assets are used to provide the

best support. In-service and base serviceable assets were considered during application and reapplication procedures. Assets to be considered during allotment and realignment are serviceable base excess, serviceable ALC, excess in-service, unserviceable base assets, unserviceable ALC, hi-cost asset in-service as substitutes (steps 13 and 14), due-in, and funded quantity assets. For requirements purpose, these assets are more or less considered under the control of the IMS, and distribution, redistribution or other management actions are not only feasible, but required of the IMS. Therefore, the requirements computation attempts to mechanically allocate assets on a quarter-by-quarter basis to provide maximum use of the most desirable assets.

6.10.1. One of the first considerations during allotment procedures is to determine if in-service hi-cost (steps 13 and 14) assets should be returned to their home computation group. Every attempt is made to leave these hi-cost assets where reported by consideration of any suitable assets (that is, within the same computation group or excess higher capability assets) except the funded quantity or on procurement. The following steps 21 through 24 are in the form of a subcycle within the computation to determine the quantity, by bulk, of hi-cost assets to be realigned or brought home to their own computation group.

6.10.1.1. Step 21. Computation group shortages existing against total gross requirements after assets have been applied and reapplied at the budget position are determined. Budget position was chosen since it is a significant funding position, and net buy requirements for nonvehicle items are adjusted down to the net budget quantity if buy quantity is computed higher than budget quantity.

6.10.1.2. Step 22. By using the order of use and parts preference codes assigned from the I&S program, any assets excess to their home computation are realigned or filtered down to fill shortages in lower capability computation groups. The type assets used in this operation are: base serviceable and excess in-service assets available after application/reapplication, serviceable ALC assets, unserviceable base assets, and unserviceable ALC assets in that order. Due-in and funded only assets are not used at this point.

6.10.1.3. Step 23. Another check is made to determine if any shortages exist after step 22 has been completed. If any shortage exists, hi-cost assets are realigned, or pulled back, to their home computation group to fill any shortage there. Assets belonging to highest unit cost are considered first to prevent computer recycling.

6.10.1.4. Step 24. Another check is made to determine if any shortages were caused when hi-cost assets were sent home. If any shortages do exist, Step 22 is repeated to filter any excess high capability assets down to fill lower capability shortages.

6.10.2. The quantity of assets determined to be required by an I&S group are not frozen to requirements in the same manner as applied and reapplied assets but, rather, may differ from quarter-to-quarter by computation group to provide maximum use of available assets for authorized requirements. Excess assets are filtered down to lower capability groups, or pulled back to higher capability groups in the same manner as steps 21 through 24 above on a quarter-by-quarter basis. However, while individual computation groups may show a variance in assets, the I&S group as a whole should not show a variance on the PRA, except for the assets dropped from the computation and printed on the RAR, Section 9.

6.10.3. After the determination has been made as to how many hi-cost assets are required along with the home computation group assets, the requirements computation will make the best use of available assets within the I&S group. Table 6-1 shows the order in which assets are used to satisfy existing

shortages. The alphabetical codes indicate computation groups within an I&S group. The numeric codes indicate the order of use. For example, if enough serviceable base assets are available in computation group AD to satisfy the entire I&S group shortage, then these assets are the only ones used. If an insufficient quantity of these assets are available, then serviceable ALC assets are used, etc.

6.10.4. To accomplish the objective shown in Table 6-1 below, the following techniques are used:

6.10.4.1. Step 25. Starting with lowest capable computation group with a shortage, and continuing to the highest, realign the remaining assets. Limited capability assets are used first. The remaining assets, starting with the least capable, are then used until either all shortages are filled or all available remaining assets are used.

6.10.4.2. Step 26. Excess assets still remaining in any computation group will be realigned to replace assets in lower capable computation groups for which they can be substituted (based on the I&S order of use coding) according to Table 6-1. (Note:Nonsubstitutable assets may remain in higher capable computation groups.)

6.10.4.3. Step 27. Starting with the highest capable computation group with remaining (overage) assets, replace the next lower capable computation group allotted assets with higher capable computation group overages; these can be used as a substitute until all higher capable computation group overages, which can be used as a substitute, have been used within the ISG.

6.10.4.4. Step 28. Replacement will be in order of funded, DIA, unserviceable ALC, etc.

6.10.4.5. Step 29. After assets have been allotted in bulk to computation groups, specific assets will be allocated, or given in equal percentages, to detailed organization shortages on an independent quarter-by-quarter basis.

Table 6.2. Allotment and Realignment.

Condition/Type	Computation Groups				
	AD	AC		AB	AA
	(Highest)	(Intermediate)			(Lowest)
Serviceable Base	1	4	/	7	10
Serviceable AFMC/ ALC	2	5	/	8	11
Excess In-service	3	6	/	9	12
Unserviceable Base	13	15	/	17	19
Unserviceable AFMC/ALC	14	16	/	18	20
DIA	21	22	/	23	24
Funded	25	26	/	27	28

6.11. Replacement Requirements. Replacement requirements are computed by individual organization and summarized for total replacement requirement for each computation group. Replacement factors do not apply to WRM authorizations nor the SA program. Also, no replacement is computed for additives with a TRC of 49 or less, nor does D039 project replacement for ASCs of 000, 014, 040, 044, 047, 048, 048AA, 049, 050, 052, 053, 054, 055, 057, 058, 064, 076, 986, 987, or STBY. They are developed under one of four methods based on the replacement criteria codes in the IMCD control codes. Note that addi-

tives with a TRC of 10 - 15 and 93 - 99 will show a replacement along with the computed replacement. These methods are:

6.11.1. Replacement criteria codes A, C, or G indicate a replacement factor is available and should be used to mechanically calculate replacement needs. The factor is adjusted for each program position by use of the time factor. The sum of in-service and warehouse assets applied, reapplied, and allocated at each program position to an active Air Force requirement is multiplied by the adjusted replacement factor to obtain the replacement requirement for that position. Additional replacement requirements may be entered as additives in the RAR,Section 4.

6.11.2. Replacement criteria codes B or D indicate the replacement factors are computed for each program year based on PULE criteria. The factors shown in the IMCD Section E have already been adjusted for each program year. This factor is used for each program position related to that year. The sum of in-service and warehouse assets applied, reapplied, and allocated at each program position to an active Air Force requirement is multiplied by the applicable factor to obtain the replacement requirement for that position. Additional replacement requirements may be entered in the RAR, Section 4.

6.11.3. Replacement Criteria Codes E (ORTEM), F (TO), OR H (Not enough data to mechanically compute) indicate the replacement requirements are to be developed outside of the normal system. Total replacement requirements must be entered as additives in the RAR, Section 4.

6.11.4. Replacement requirements for vehicles controlled under the Registered Equipment Management System (REMS) are computed under special procedures defined in the vehicle peculiarities section of this Chapter (Para 6-19). These items are identified by a V in the equipment code on the IMCD. The replacement criteria code and replacement factor for these items should be blank.

6.12. Allocation to Replacement. Remaining available assets will be allocated to satisfy computed replacement requirements using the procedures in steps 21 through 29 above. If suitable assets have been displaced and shown as surplus, they will be reallocated if this action will free items suitable for use to satisfy replacement needs. (Note: No nonvehicle assets are allocated to replacement requirements until all other needs are filled.)

6.13. Net Requirements. After reducing the individual gross requirements by the related applied, reapplied, and allocated assets, the remaining shortages constitute the net requirements.

6.14. Requirements Summaries. Gross requirements, the sum of applied, reapplied, and allocated assets and net requirements; applied and reapplied assets; allocated assets; and net requirements are summarized by MDS and MAJCOM for display on the WSP.

6.15. General. This section describes the processing of gross requirements, asset alignment, replacement computation, and net requirements peculiar to vehicular items.

6.16. Gross Requirements. Processing of gross requirements for vehicles is the same as for nonvehicles (Chapter 6, Paragraphs 6.1 thru 6.9.)

6.17. Asset Alignment. Peculiarities are most significant in the method assets are aligned to gross requirements. While the objective is the same as for nonvehicles, that is, to achieve the most economical

use of assets, the policy consideration dictates some change in techniques. For continuity and clarity, all vehicle asset alignment procedures are in this section, even though some repetition between vehicle and nonvehicle procedures may be noted. Significant action steps are numbered throughout the narrative.

6.18. Review and Displacement. One of the first series of steps to be taken during economical asset alignment for vehicles is to review authorization and asset records and then identify and displace those assets from authorization records which do not meet a certain criteria. Displacement of assets will occur on the second and all succeeding program positions.

6.18.1. Step 1. Asset records are reviewed for I&S group suitability codes. All unsuitable assets, as determined by 4 or 9 sequence (parts preference) code on the IMCD, are displaced. Value of these assets is reported on the IDSS, but they are not used to offset authorizations. If authorizations exist for these items, higher capability assets may be used to offset authorization, or dollars will be computed for procurement of a suitable asset.

6.18.2. Step 2. Asset records are reviewed for a coding of satisfactory by the using organization. All records coded with a U in the item code field of the RAR are displaced and returned to their own computation group. If an asset in the same computation group as the authorized item is reported with a U item code, the code is changed to S. It should be noted that a U is an expression of opinion by the user and may be unrelated to the I&S group parts preference suitability code.

6.18.3. Step 3. Authorization and in-use/in-place quantities are reviewed. All quantities excess to authorization are displaced and forwarded to proper computation groups for possible use to fill other authorizations.

6.18.4. Step 4. All in-use/in-place substitute assets belonging to computation group in other I&S groups are returned to home computation groups, and are not applied or reapplied to the reporting computation groups.

6.18.5. Step 5. All the remaining assets should belong to the computation group where reported or are unidentified or nonvehicle assets. Computation group assets will consist of in-use/in-place, and DIAs from contract, PR, MIPR, and funded assets. No warehouse assets will be shown for vehicles; authorized/in-use or in- place records will be created for these type assets. The unidentified or nonvehicle assets will always consist of in-service assets. If they are satisfactory to the using activity as denoted by an S or M in the item code field on RAR, they are left in service where reported until the reporting activity no longer requires the item. At this point, the assets are released from active authorization and printed on the RAR, Section 9.

6.19. Determination of Assets Eligible for Replacement. Assets eligible for replacement are determined for each vehicle by the vehicle replacement code in Chapter 12 or by the combination of age and life expectancy. Replacement will occur based on whichever method determines the earliest position. This replacement may be programmed to occur at any of several positions; however, the buy and budget positions are the most significant ones for this phase of computation. The computation of replacement quantities is especially important due to funding policies. Funding for initial gross requirements is held to a minimum because it has been determined that enough vehicles are already in the supply system to fill these initial requirements, and that only replacements should be funded. For this reason, necessary steps are taken during asset alignment to assign some assets which are eligible for replacement to authorizations, so that funds may be computed under the desired criteria.

6.20. Application or Reapplication. In-service assets are applied or reapplied to phased gross requirements after all assets have been identified by type and condition. Some general definitions and objectives:

6.20.1. Application - To project the anticipated use of the in-use/in-place assets into the future with the organization reporting the asset.

6.20.2. Reapplication - To project into the future, by program position for each unit, the use of in-use/in-place assets excess to other units after application procedures have been completed.

6.20.3. Reapplication of assets will only occur within Air Force ownership account OA.

6.20.4. There will be no reapplication by SRAN for additive requirements since these are not identified to a SRAN in all cases.

6.20.5. The first (cutoff) program position, as shown on the PRA, will reflect assets as reported. All assets applied or reapplied to second and all succeeding program positions will be in sufficient quantities to offset the requirements without increasing the quantity from one program position to another. All assets applied or reapplied to a unit's authorizations will be retained by that unit so long as the authorization exists through reorganizations, conversions, movement, or transfer. When assets are no longer required for application or reapplication, they will become available to fill other possible shortages.

6.20.6. In-service assets eligible for replacement reported for a computation group will be applied and reapplied to initial gross requirements, not to exceed the total gross requirement minus the total noneligibles at the budget program position.

6.20.7. Any assets reported out of ISG will be forwarded to the home computation group for consideration in reapplication along with other reported in-service assets for the computation group.

6.20.8. Vehicle replacement requirements will be computed for both in-place and in-use vehicle eligible assets applied or reapplied. These replacement shortages will be included with the initial issue requirements remaining after application and reapplication.

6.20.9. Reapplication of assets will be done by consideration of asset and authorization location and allocation priority. Chapter 12 describes allocation priority codes.

6.21. Detailed Application and Reapplication Steps. Assets will be applied or reapplied in the following order:

6.21.1. Step 7. In-service (in-use/in-place) assets in the home computation group will be applied starting in the second program position. However, the total quantity of applied assets eligible for replacement at any position will not exceed the difference between the total gross requirement and the total noneligible in-service assets for computation group. If the total quantity of applied assets exceed the difference at any program position prior to the budget position, but does not exceed the difference between the total gross requirement and the total noneligible in- service assets at the budget position, the asset will be applied through the budget position. Any of these in-service assets (including those eligible for replacement) which become excess (cannot be applied) to the unit at any program position will be considered for reapplication at that position and all succeeding positions.

6.21.2. Step 8. Low-cost in ISG, but out of computation group in-service assets will be applied starting in the second program position. However, the total quantity of applied assets eligible for replacement at any position will not exceed the difference between the total gross requirement and the total

noneligible in-service assets for the computation group. If the total quantity of applied assets exceed the difference at any program position prior to the budget position, but does not exceed the difference between the total gross requirement and the total noneligible in- service assets at the budget position, the asset will be applied through the budget position. Any of these assets (including those eligible for replacement) which become excess (cannot be applied) to the unit at any program position will be forwarded to the home computation group in that position and all succeeding positions and considered for reapplication the home computation group.

6.21.3. Step 9. In-service assets will be applied at all program positions in sufficient quantities to offset the gross requirement at the buy position. (EXCEPTION: If the total applied asset at the budget position exceeds the difference between the total gross requirement and the total noneligibles at the budget position, the asset will not be applied at the buy position.) Any asset not applied in this position will be forwarded to the home computation group in all positions starting with the second program position and used in reapplication to the home computation group.

6.21.4. Step 10. Unidentified in-service assets will be applied starting in the second program position to the unit reporting them as suitable substitutes. Any of these assets which become excess to the unit at any program position will be considered as "excess unsuitable" in that position and all succeeding program positions.

6.21.5. Step 11. Hi-cost in ISG in-service, but out of computation group noneligible asset, will be "tentatively applied" at all program positions starting with the second position. Eligible assets will be processed in the same manner as the low-cost in ISG in-service assets. The "tentatively applied" hi-cost in ISG will be considered as available to the home computation group for allotment and realignment of assets in further processing. If the home computation group required the item at any program position, a quantity sufficient to offset the requirement will be sent to the home computation group in that position.

6.21.6. Step 12. In-service unit excess will be reapplied to other units on the same SRAN within the same command if a shortage exists.

6.21.7. Step 13. If no unit shortages are within the same command in the SRAN where the assets are located, the assets will be reapplied to unit shortages in another SRAN within the same command within the same area.

6.21.8. Step 14. If no unit shortages are within the command within the area, assets will be reapplied to unit shortages for the same command regardless of area to which they are last assigned.

6.21.9. Step 15. If no unit shortages are within the command, the assets will be reapplied to unit shortages on bases located in other areas and commands.

6.21.10. Step 16. If no shortages are in any area worldwide, noneligible assets will be retained for allotment and alignment in this program position and all succeeding program positions. Eligible assets not used during reapplication will become "excess unsuitable" and listed on the RAR, Section 9.

6.21.11. Step 17. When an asset is reapplied to a unit shortage on a base at any of the levels indicated above, and then become excess at the next quarter position to the unit to which it was assigned, it will be reapplied in the next quarter, starting within SRAN as outlined in previous steps.

6.22. Asset Allotment and Alignment. Upon completion of application and reapplication procedures, the assets remaining are used in bulk to offset remaining authorizations on an independent, quarter-to-quarter basis.

6.22.1. Allotment is the giving of assets to a computation group with no attempt at detailed distribution.

6.22.2. Realignment is the movement of assets between computation groups.

6.22.3. Realignment will occur between computation groups according to order of use codes of the I&S group.

6.23. Detailed Allotment and Realignment Steps:

6.23.1. Step 18. Any in-service assets not eligible for replacement and excess to home computation group are realigned to lower capability computation groups and allotted in bulk to offset any computation group shortages existing after application and reapplication. Any assets realigned to fill authorizations in a lower capability computation group, which are at least $500 lower than the cost of the asset computation group, are tentatively realigned.

6.23.2. Step 19. A check is made of computation groups authorization and asset totals. Any shortages remaining are filled by the following assets:

6.23.2.1. Hi-cost assets tentatively realigned in Step 18.

6.23.2.2. Hi-cost assets tentatively applied in Step 11.

6.23.3. Step 20. When the hi-cost tentatively applied, reapplied, and realigned assets are returned to their home computation group, a shortage will be created. To fill these created shortages, assets are realigned and allotted again in attempt to fill these shortages. The computer will use a technique of starting with the high-cost computation group and proceed to lower-cost computation groups in order to preclude a recycling effect. Assets used in this realignment include DIA, funded assets, and any excess assets not eligible for replacement. The order in which assets are used as demonstrated in table 6-2. (The numbers indicate the sequence in which computation group AD, AC, AB, and AA assets are to be used. AD is the highest capability item and AA is the lowest.)

Table 6.3. Vehicle Allotment and Realignment.

Condition/Type Asset	AD	AC	AB	AA
Excess Noneligible for Replacement In-service	1	2	3	4
DIA	5	6	7	8
Funded	9	10	11	12

Any asset input to the computation through additive requirements record will be processed as a noneligible (replacement code T).

6.23.4. Step 21. Assets are allocated or assigned to detail authorization records.

6.23.5. Step 22. Net requirements are computed by subtracting the total applied, reapplied, and allocated assets from the total gross requirements. Replacement requirements will be equal to the total applied and reapplied assets eligible for replacement. The net is shown on the NRL and PRA.

6.24. General:

6.24.1. The NRL was developed to show by individual computation group the gross requirements, aligned allocated assets, and net requirements by location.

6.24.2. Net requirements developed for lower capability groups within an I&S group as a result of the asset alignment procedures will be transferred to, and consolidated with the I&S master computation group. Any gross requirements for a lower capability computation group which are not offset by reported assets will be consolidated with the I&S master gross requirements. All net requirements (including the dollar extensions) will therefore be shown in the I&S master computation group only.

6.25. Purpose. To show individual gross requirement data as reflected on the format RAR projected through the computation period by location. Portrayal of assets aligned to these projected gross requirements will show resulting net requirements at the stated positions.

6.26. Description. This product allows the display of net requirements by location data. The display consists of a maximum of eight sections which depict gross requirements, aligned assets, and net requirements across eleven program positions. If more than one SGM is selected, the sequence will be ALC, DIV, IMS, I&S master NSN, followed by SGMs within the I&S group starting with the master and ending with the least preferred NSN.

6.26.1. Any or all of the following may be viewed:

6.26.1.1. Section 1: Contains net and gross requirements and aligned assets sequenced by SRAN and MAJCOM within SGM.

6.26.1.2. Section 2. Contains net and gross requirements and aligned assets summarized at the SRAN level within SGM.

6.26.1.3. Section 3. Contains net and gross requirements and aligned assets sequenced by MAJCOM and WRM base code within SGM.

6.26.1.4. Section 4. Contains page for each SGM with WRM totals and shows gross, requirements, aligned assets, and net requirements.

6.26.1.5. Section 5. Contains additive net and gross requirements, and aligned assets sequenced by MAJCOM within SGM.

6.26.1.6. Section 6. Contains an additive requirements summary for the SGM. Additives come from Section 4 of RAR. WRM additives are not included here (included in Section 4, NRL).

6.26.1.7. Section 7. Contains a MAJCOM summary SRAN, WRM base code, and additive data by SGM.

6.26.1.8. Section 8. Contains summary totals for each SGM selected.

6.27. General:

6.27.1. The PRA is divided into four parts/screens: REQUIREMENTS, ASSETS, BUY NET REQUIREMENTS,and BUY NET RQMTS/ITEM INFO.

6.27.1.1. The first two parts of the PRA show by individual computation group, projected summary REQUIREMENT and applied ASSET data for selected quarters through a 7-year computa-

tional span. The data pertinent to the computation cutoff quarter are always indicated in the first position and may be the first, second, third, or fourth quarter of the cutoff year. All other positions are static throughout all computations for the fiscal year being computed.

6.27.1.2. The third part, the BUY/BUD REQUIREMENTS part, provides the dollar value of net requirements as the buy, budget, and subsequent to the fourth quarter positions through the last projected position.

6.27.1.3. The fourth part, the BUY NET REQUIREMENTS - ITEM INFO part of the PRA, contains various data derived from the RAR, NRL and IMCD. It provides BUY NET REQUIREMENTS for the buy position, PREV COMP FOR SGM data, SGM LONG SUPPLY and ITEM INFORMATION data.

6.27.2. Net requirements developed for lower capability groups within an I&S group as a result of the asset alignment procedures will be transferred to, and consolidated with the I&S master computation group. Any gross requirements for a lower capability computation group which are not offset by reported assets will be consolidated with the I&S master gross requirements. All net requirements (including the dollar extensions) will therefore be shown in the I&S master computation group only.

6.28. Purpose . The PRA contains, on a single format, requirement and asset data, and item information required to assist in analyzing an item at equipment item reviews.

6.29. Frequency. The PRA is produced each cycle (quarterly and updates) whenever a buy, budget, termination, or excess quantity greater than zero exists.

6.30. Format Description. The first three parts of the PRA show summarized segmented requirements and asset data projected for selected quarters through a buy and six budget positions as described in 6.30.1 below.

6.30.1. Positions:

6.30.1.1. Position 1 (RPT). This represents the “as of date” of the computation. This position will show requirements and assets as reported prior to asset alignment as accomplished during the computation process

6.30.1.2. Position 2 (CUR OP). This represents the fourth quarter of the procurement year being computed. It is from this point that procurement lead-time is used to determine the buy and budget positions. At this position, the computation has aligned the assets as described in the 29 steps of Para. 6.7.

6.30.1.3. Position 3 (BUY). This represents the buy position. It is a variable and will be determined by the procurement lead-time file maintained on IMCD.

6.30.1.4. Position 4 (BUD). Represents the budget position. It is a variable, and is determined by the procurement lead-time file maintained on IMCD. Generally, it is 12 months beyond the buy position.

6.30.1.5. Position 5. (BUD + 1). Represents the budget + 1 position. It is a variable. Generally, it is 12 months beyond the budget position.

6.30.1.6. Position 6 (BUD + 2). Represents the budget + 2 position. It is a variable. It is 12 months beyond the budget + 1 position.

6.30.1.7. Position 7 (BUD + 3). Represents the budget + 3 position. It is a variable. It is 12 months beyond the budget + 2 position.

6.30.1.8. Position 8 (BUD + 4). Represents the budget + 4 position. It is a variable. It is 12 months beyond the budget + 3 position.

6.30.1.9. Position 9 (BUD + 5). Represents the budget + 5 position. It is variable. It is 12 months beyond the budget + 4 position.

The product is divided into parts (screens): requirements, assets, net accumulated requirements, and item information.

6.31. Requirements: The following are displayed on the PRA:

6.31.1. AF INITIAL. This line represents the total requirements reported from the AFEMS. This includes current Standard Base Supply System (SBSS) Equipment Authorization Inventory Data (EAID) and forecast records.

6.31.2. CAP. Unused.

6.31.3. ANG INITIAL. This entry is the same as the AF Initial line except that is contains only Air Force National Guard requirements (command code 4Z).

6.31.4. AFR INITIAL. This entry is the same as the AF Initial line except that it contains only Air Force Reserve requirements (command code 0M).

6.31.5. WRM. This entry will contain all reported requirements from Section 3 RAR. WRM additives, TRC 1-9, will appear on the additive line.

6.31.6. AF ADDITIVE. This entry will contain a total of all manually added requirements by the IMS/SM for which procurement action might be required, and certain mechanically input additive requirements. When type requirements codes 16-19 and 50-92 are used, additive requirements will appear on this line (plus those for ANG and AFR).

6.31.7. REPLACEMENT. This entry will contain all machine computed replacement quantities based on the use of a replacement factor, plus any type requirements code 10-15, 40, 41, and 93-99 additive requirements manually input to Section 4 RAR. Replacement factors are not used against WRM requirements; additive requirements with TRC 49; or for entries showing ASCs of 000, 014, 040, 044, 047, 048, 049, 050, 052, 053, 054, 057, 058, 064, 068, 076, 985, 986, 987, or STBY.

6.31.7.1. Considering the exceptions above, the replacement quantity is mechanically computed and projected through the program positions by use of the following formula (see Segment 09): REPL QTY = REPL FACTOR X TIME FACTOR X SUM OF INSERVICE AND WAREHOUSE ASSETS APPLIED, REAPPLIED, AND ALLOCATED AT EACH PROGRAM POSITION.

6.31.8. TOTALS. This entry shows the sum of the seven categories listed above for each program position.

6.32. Assets. Assets are broken out to the following categories:

6.32.1. IN USE. Program position one shows all assets reported in use from Sections 1 and 4 of the RAR. The quantities in program positions 2-9 represent the total in use assets available to satisfy

requirements. Assets returned to their home computation group from another and applied to a requirement will be on this line of data. Assets reported in use from another computation group may be deleted starting in program position two. Note: NSN details of asset movements within the computation is reflected in the RAR, Section 7.

6.32.2. IN PLACE. This entry shows all assets reported in place to offset WRM authorizations as reported in Section 3 of the RAR.

6.32.3. WAREHOUSE SERVICEABLE. This entry is a constant throughout all program positions. It represents all serviceable assets not in use or in place at bases and ALCs as reported in Section 2 of the RAR. Intransit assets in Section 2 of the RAR are also shown as warehouse serviceable.

6.32.4. WAREHOUSE UNSERVICEABLE. This entry is a constant throughout all program positions. It represents the unserviceable (reparable) assets at bases or ALCs as reported in Section 2 of the RAR.

6.32.5. FUNDED AND O/O. This entry includes all due in assets as a result of PR, MIPR, contracts, reclamation, etc. Funded only assets must always be added by the IMS in Section 2 of the RAR. The entry is straightlined throughout the computation time frame.

6.32.6. TOTALS. This entry is the sum of in use + in place + warehouse serviceable + warehouse unserviceable + funded/on order. Program position one is the total of assets as reported at the cut off date. Variations may be noted starting with program position 2 due to economic considerations built into the computation system.

6.33. Net Requirements. Net requirements are computed for each program position by subtracting Total Assets from Total Requirements. Net requirements are broken out to “Initial” and “Replacement” requirements. Currently only appropriation 3010 (BP10 and BP12) are being identified as initial/replacement.

6.33.1. Initial Net Requirements. Initial Net Requirements are requirements for all MDSs supported which are listed in the Initial BP/MDS Table (IBM). The actual mathematics are accomplished by individual MDS on the weapon system product. This line on the PRA displays the rolled up results from WS calculations. All additive requirements input to Section 4 of the RAR identified to TRC 1-9, 16-39, 42-65, and 67-92 for which the additive MDS matches an MDS in the IBM Table are considered as initial requirements. The shortages are funded by individual SPDs using BP10 money.

6.33.2. Replacement Net Requirements. Replacement Net Requirements are requirements for MDSs not listed in the IBM Table. Again, the actual computation is accomplished on the Weapon System product. This line on the PRA shows the summarized results. This line includes additive requirements identified to TRCs 10-15, 40, 41, 93-99 for MDSs that are listed in the IBM Table, and for all additives input for which MDSs are not listed in the IBM Table. These requirements are funded using BP12 funds.

6.33.3. The Air Force Industrial Fund (AFIF) line was designed to accept the AFIF requirement in order to develop consolidated buys. At present, this concept is under review and is not used.

6.34. Buy/Budget Requirements.

6.34.1. Buy/budget requirements are shown for the buy and six different budget positions on the PRA, starting with the buy, then, budget, then the 4th quarter of each of the next five budget years

thereafter. The quantities printed for the buy and budget positions will be the same as the Net Accumulated Requirements, except the following:

6.34.1.1. When the Net Accumulated Requirements at the budget position are less than those at the buy position, the buy requirements are reduced to equal the budget quantity. “ADJ” is printed next to the adjusted buy quantity when this occurs.

6.34.1.2. The budget position quantity is determined by taking the Net Accumulated Requirements at the budget, and subtracting the buy position quantity (adjusted or otherwise). The quantities printed for the remaining positions show the net requirements for these positions after finding the difference between them and their preceding positions.

6.34.2. Under “Unit Cost,” the following categories are displayed:

6.34.2.1. PRICE W/O FDT. This represents the standard price (without the first destination transportation) multiplied by .970874 (or the standard price less 3%). This is an information entry.

6.34.2.2. STANDARD PRICE. This is the cataloging price of the item obtained from D035 and is the price on IMCD, Section B. Projected costs are shown for the buy, budget, budget + 1 through budget + 5 positions.

6.34.2.3. INITIAL SPARES. This is the cost of initial spares determined by multiplying the spares factor (from IMCD) times the standard price (from IMCD) times the net shortage, and with the result rounded to whole dollars.

6.34.2.4. TECH DATA COST. This cost is a one time cost for technical data, and is obtained from the IMCD. It is a total technical data cost, and not a unit cost.

6.34.2.5. OTHER COST. This entry covers all other costs not shown above, and is a unit cost which must be expanded by net quantities computed to arrive at the total other cost. It is obtained from the IMCD.

6.34.2.6. TOTAL WITH FDT. This is the sum of standard price, initial spares, tech data, and other cost. Extended cost entries are reflected for the same positions, and developed in the same manner as the standard price.

6.35. Buy Net Requirements - Item Information . The following depicted data comes from the IMCD, the RAR, and the NRL:

6.35.1. BUY NET REQUIREMENTS. This is a summary of the net shortages at the buy position for requirements identified as AF INIT, ANG INIT, AFR INIT, ADDITIVE, WRM, and REPLACEMENT.

6.35.2. PREV COMP FOR SGM. These entries (by quantity) show the item computed on the last semi-annual computation (i.e., buy, budget, excess O/O, excess).

6.35.3. AUTH SUPPLY LVL. Any entry in this field is the sum of TRCs 40-49 plus 83.

6.35.4. DISPOSAL DEFERRED. This quantity represents the suitable assets that the IMS has been directed to protect. File maintenance of an “R” in the disposal deferred field of IMCD causes this quantity to mechanically compute.

6.35.5. DIR/ELEC/HLD - AF. This entry shows the potentially excess suitable assets being retained under TRC 30-33 and 35-37.

6.35.6. DIR/ELEC/HLD - SAP. This entry shows assets being retained under TRCs 25-29 to support anticipated SAP requirements.

6.35.7. TERMINATION LVL. This entry shows the gross requirement at the highest gross requirement between the buy, budget, and budget + 1 position.

6.35.8. TERMINATION QUANTITY. The portion of the funded and on order assets not required to meet the termination level.

6.35.9. RETENTION LVL. This entry is equal to the highest gross requirement computed for any program position plus Dir/Elec/Hld quantities plus the disposal deferred quantity.

6.35.10. COMP ELEC HLD. This entry is the difference between the highest gross requirement at either the buy or budget position and the retention level.

6.35.11. EXCESS WHSE. This entry represents the quantity of suitable warehouse assets not required to meet the retention level (excess to the retention level).

6.35.12. EXCESS IN SVC. This entry represents the quantity of non-allocated assets not required to meet the retention level.

6.35.13. UNSUIT WHSE. This is the total warehouse unsuitable assets not used in the computation (i.e., parts preference 4 or 9).

6.35.14. UNSUIT IN SVC. Reported in use/in place assets coded unsuitable (parts preference codes 4 or 9) and dropped from computation prior to termination position.

6.35.15. UNSUIT ON ORDER. This is the quantity of assets on order which are coded unsuitable in the I&S grouping system (parts preference 4 or 9).

6.35.16. UNSUITABLE D/E. This represents the number of unsuitable assets the IMS has been directed or elected to hold. The entry is caused by additive requirements with TRC 34 or 39.

6.35.17. PROC LEAD/MOS. This is obtained from IMCD, Section A.

6.35.18. INITIAL SPARES FACTOR. This is obtained from IMCD, Section A.

6.35.19. ACQ METHOD CD. This is obtained from IMCD, Section A.

6.35.20. AMC EXP DT. This is obtained from IMCD, Section A.

6.35.21. REPL FACTOR. This obtained from IMCD, Section A.

6.35.22. REPL CRIT CODE. This is obtained from IMCD, Section A.

6.35.23. REPAIR LOCATION. This is obtained from IMCD, Section A.

6.35.24. MIEC SGM. This is obtained form IMCD, Section A.

6.35.25. TOTAL ACQUIRED. This is obtained from IMCD, Section C.

6.35.26. LOST FROM SYSTEM. This is obtained from IMCD, Section C.

6.35.27. GAINS FOR SGM. This entry is obtained from the RAR, Section 8. It represents the number of assets from other computation groups used to satisfy requirements at the buy position.

6.35.28. LOSSES FOR SGM. This entry is obtained from the RAR, Section 8. It represents the number of assets used to satisfy requirements in other computation groups.

6.36. Changing Data on the PRA . There are two correct methods to change data on the PRA.

6.36.1. By file maintaining the RAR during the file maintenance update cycle, a corrected PRA will be produced on the 4U or 10U.

6.36.2. If changes are required after the update cycle, file maintenance actions may be taken on the Weapon System Product (WSP). WSP file maintenance actions updatenot only the PRA, but also the Index of Actions (IA), WSP, and Item Dollar Summary Stratification (IDSS) records.

6.37. General. Listings will be produced for the AFMC equipment item requirements monitor. These listings will provide detail and summarized reports to enable the ALC manager and the IMS to determine the validity and accuracy of reported data. The products discussed in this section may be used as backup data to help in asset accounting.

6.38. Equipment STK NO Change Listing.

6.38.1. This hard copy report is automatically generated as a result of the quarterly batch validation process. It shows the stock numbers which have been added, transferred, consolidated, or deleted since the last cut-off (AS OF) cycle. Old and new Asset History data is listed by the new ALC Site ID, Div Desig IMS, and IMS (Deletes go to the old ALC Site ID, Div Desig IMS, and IMS). The new Stk-Nr Actl is used to find the latest data in the Equipment Item Manager Control Data Store (3600).

6.38.2. At the start of each quarter, all stock numbers in the equipment database are matched to the latest catalog information in the Requirements Data Bank (RDB) Requirements Identification Data (RID) that is identified as an Equipment item. Any item that was in the RID but not in the pre-equipment database, is added. These are listed on this report.

6.38.3. The following is listed on the report:

6.38.3.1. Deletions are stock numbers that were on the previous cycle, but not in the current RID.

6.38.3.2. Transfers are those items with Phrase Code (A code assigned to a series of phrases to denote changes and/or relationships between NSNs and information type data) equal to “E”. Phrase Code E = Replaced by NSN.

6.38.3.3. Consolidations are those items with Phrase Code equal to “A” or “C”. Phrase Code A = Consolidate with NSN, and Phrase Code C = Canceled/Replaced by NSN. Note: A complete list of Phrase Codes is contained in Chapter 12, Codes and Factors.

6.38.4. If more than 30 Subgroups exist, the 29 least preferred SGMs remain the same. All more preferred items/SGMs are grouped into the same SGM.

6.39. Asset Reconciliation List for Equipment Items.

6.39.1. This list is automatically generated during the semiannual update cycle (product number C7ECD8H4), and during the quarterly update cycle (product number C7EC68H4). It tabulates the stock numbers for which a worksheet is produced. The list also presents Variance, Variance Cost, SGM Buy, SGM Budget, and SGM Termination values for each listed stock number. This list is sequenced by ALC, DIV, IMS, I&S Stock Number, and Actual Stock Number sequence.

6.39.2. Asset reconciliation lists are “pushed” for stock numbers meeting the following criteria:

6.39.2.1. Stock number is in a computed buy, budget, or termination status, and stock number has an extended dollar value of at least $100,000. (Semiannual update.)

6.39.2.2. There is a difference between total assets acquired and total on- hand assets plus known losses, for stock numbers with a unit cost of at least $300,000 and/or total inventory of at least $10,000,000. (Quarterly update.)

6.40. Purpose. These products are guides for identifying equipment items that need further review and/ or action. The IA summarizes the results of the equipment item computation cycles. There are four basic IAs that can be obtained from the RDB: Basic, Descending Dollar sequence, SGM within I&S sequence, and SGM sequence. The Index of Actions can be obtained in a variety of ways: push product (hardcopy), display, or report (hardcopy).

6.41. Frequency. The basic hardcopy IA is automatically generated six times each year on the following cycles:

Table 6.4. Frequency.

Cycle 1	31 December
Cycle 4	31 March initial
Cycle 4U	31 March update
Cycle 7	30 June
Cycle 10	30 September initial
Cycle 10U	30 September update

This product my be obtained from RDB anytime after the data is loaded.

6.42. Use of Basic Index of Actions. Upon receipt of a Basic IA on the 31 March and 30 September initial cycles, the following work sequence is a mandatory requirement:

6.42.1. Priority 1. Work SGMs with terminations first, beginning with the highest dollar value. After decision to terminate or not terminate, access Section A Continued, IMCD, and enter the appropriate code in the Termination Cd Field. See Segment 06 for file maintenance instructions. Termination candidates should be checked at once for feasibility of contract/PR/MIPR termination, and appropriate action taken.

6.42.2. Priority 2. Work SGMs with buys beginning with highest dollar value. Valid buy requirements point out needed acquisition action.

6.42.3. Priority 3. Work SGMs with budget only requirements, beginning with the highest dollar value. Budget reflects requirements for future planning.

6.42.4. Priority 4. Work SGMs with budget + 1 only requirements beginning with the highest dollar value. Budget + 1 reflects requirements for future planning.

6.42.5. Priority 5. Work SGMs with excess requirements beginning with the highest dollar value. Excess should be reduced through interservice support program (ISSP) disposal action.

6.42.6. Priority 6. Work SGMs with retention requirements beginning with the highest dollar value. Retention requirements should be reviewed to make certain adequate justification is available to warrant this action.

Chapter 7

ITEM & DOLLAR SUMMARY STRATIFICATION (IDSS), MATERIEL PROCUREMENT PROGRAM CONTROL (MPPC) & OTHER PRODUCTS

7.1. Purpose. To provide requirements and asset data, expressed in terms of dollar value, by various indentures of funds control to effect improved supply management of logistic operations; to evaluate effectiveness of past actions; and to measure progress toward requirement objectives.

7.2. Frequency. The IDSS is available for each computation cycle for each computation group in the system reflecting requirements and/or assets. Quantities and dollars are shown if SGM is entered. For other selections, ALC, DIV, IMS, FSC, MMAC, BP, SMC, MPC or lead-time, dollar summaries are displayed or printed.

7.3. Description. Gross requirements, aligned assets, net requirements and long supply assets can be viewed or printed. Selection is by various combinations of SGM, ALC, DIV, IMS, FSC, FSG, MMAC, section, BP, SMC, MPC, lead-time and price escalation. When price escalation is selected, all dollar values are escalated to the displayed year. If a SGM is entered, dollar values and quantities are displayed, otherwise, only a dollar summary is displayed. Whether a request is by SGM or by various combinations involving more than one SGM, four sections can be viewed and they are listed as follows:

7.3.1. Section 1 - Gross Requirements, Aligned Assets, and Buy/Budget Require ments/Assets (GROSS/ALIGNED/BUY/BUD ASSETS). This section shows the gross requirements and aligned assets at the Reported, Current Operating, Buy, and Budget positions. If a SGM is entered, dollar values and quantities are produced. When a Budget Program (BP) is entered, only a dollar summary is produced.

7.3.1.1. The gross requirements are stratified across the four program positions. However, at the reported position, WRM, overseas (O/S), zone of the interior (Z/I), and additives break out the gross requirements.

7.3.1.2. The asset data is stratified across the four positions by In Service (IN SVC), Warehouse Serviceable (WHS SVC), Warehouse Unserviceable (WHS USV), Funded On/Order (FND O/O), and Total Assets (TOT AST). At the Reported position, each asset category is further broken out. In service assets include categories In Place (I/P), O/S, and Z/I. Categories O/S, Z/I, and depot break out warehouse serviceable and unserviceable assets. Since the AFMC consolidation, the funded on-order assets no longer use the two categories AFLC and AFSC. There is no breakout for total assets in the reported position.

7.3.1.3. The net requirements and adjusted buy/budget requirements stratify their requirement data by Initial and Replacement. (Note these requirements are now shown at the reported positions because this position is not computed. The adjusted requirements are derived from the net requirements. The adjusted buy quantity is replaced by the budget quantity if the budget quantity is less. The adjusted budget quantity is the increase of the budget quantity over the buy quantity.

7.3.2. Section 2 - Buy Segmented Requirements, Budget Segmented Require ments (BUY/BUD SEGMENTED RQMTS).

7.3.2.1. This display/report reflects the IDSS Section 2 Buy/Bud Segmented Requirements data for the selected SGMs. It stratifies Air Force initial, AFR and ANG, WRM, replacement, and additive requirements. It also includes aligned assets, net requirements, and net AFR and ANG replacement quantities.

7.3.2.2. The AFR data relates exclusively to data with the two-position MAJCOM code of 0M, and ANG data corresponds to the 4Z MAJCOM code.

7.3.3. Section 3 - Long Supply.

7.3.3.1. This display/report shows Item and Dollar Stratification Section 3, long supply data by SGMs. The long supply (computed excess assets) is divided into suitable excess (economic retention) and unsuitable excess (contingency retention). The unsuitable is the unsuitable excess stock numbers (parts preference 4 and 9) in the computation.

7.3.3.2. Each category is further divided into directed to hold (DIR/HLD), elected to hold (ELE/HLD), or excess. Assets are included in DIR/HOLD if the disposal deferred code is other than "N" or blank, or if there is a directed to hold additive in Section 4 of the RAR. Assets are included in ELE/HLD if there is an elected to hold additive and/or a computed elected to hold quantity and the assets are not already in directed to hold. Any excess assets remaining are shown as excess. The total gross requirement line is the total of the additive directed to hold for the DIR/HLD part. For the elected to hold, it is the sum of the additive elected to hold plus the computed elected to hold which is the difference between the highest gross requirement and the gross requirement at the higher of the buy or budget position.

7.3.4. Section 4 - SGM Totals. This section shows the SGM Totals data for the selected SGMs.

7.3.4.1. The top portion of this section provides the total number of SGM numbers and the total NSN count. A quantity in the SGM count indicates how many SGMs are in termination, have a net requirements in the buy, budget, or budget +1 position, and contain retention or excess. The NSN count is the number of NSNs for the SGMs in the selection.

7.3.4.2. The bottom portion of the section provides visibility of computed elected to hold quantity; Air Force elected to hold quantity; and contractor requirements. The computed elected to hold quantity is the highest gross requirement less the gross requirement at the higher of the buy or budget position. The Air Fore ELE/HLD is the sum of the elected to hold additives. The contractor requirement is sum of the additives identified with TRCs 60-69.

7.4. Purpose. To provide listings and data for items with a firm net requirement at the buy and budget positions, identified to a budget program (BP) and segregated by dollar value. MPPC was designed to be a mechanical means for providing AF Form 630B data.

7.5. Frequency. These reports/displays are available after each computation cycle.

7.6. Description. Materiel Procurement Program Control Product (MPPC) provides buy, budget, and budget +1 adjusted net requirement quantities and dollars and allows the user to assign buy and budget priorities by file maintaining IMCD Section A Continued. Dollar values and quantities can be file maintained in the IMCD Section A Continued, IMCD Section (for standard price), and/or WS data.

7.6.1. The Selection Screen allows the selection of the MPPC by various combinations of ALC, DIV, IMS, BP, SMC, range and cost range categories: U (upper), M (middle), and L (lower). Each range

category has a default dollar value that can be changed. Range categories and BP must be selected. The Escalation Price option provides dollar results escalated to the buy, budget, and budget +1 year..

7.6.2. MPPC Dollar Range. This report displays MPPC plan dollar range data by SGM that meet the selection criteria. If range category "U" is entered, the report selects all requirements over the upper range (default - $900,000) and produces a report with one SGM on a page. If range category "M" is entered, the report selects all requirements within the dollar range (default = $100,000 - $900,000) and prints up to two SGMs per page (page break for BP or BPAC, and IM MPC). The total costs are printed only on the last page. Data is reported by descending dollar value on budget adjusted net requirements costs, budget +1 adjusted net requirements cost, and buy adjusted net requirements cost.

7.6.3. MPPC Minor Replacement Items. This report displays MPPC minor replacement items under the dollar range selected (default = $100,000). The report contains as many FSC/MMACs as possible per page (page break for BP or BPAC, and IM MPC). The total costs (including total ANG/AFR) are reported only on the last page.

7.6.3.1. This display/report shows MPPC minor replacement items under the dollar range selected. The report contains as many FSC/MMACs as possible per page (page break for BP or BPAC, and IM MPC). The total costs (including total ANG/AFR) are reported only on the last page. To adjust values, use IMCD Section A Continued, IMCD Section B (for standard price), and/or WS data.

7.7. Inventory Management Specialist (IMS) Item Management Statistics. This screen allows the user to produce a statistical report by number of actual stock numbers, number of subgroup master stock numbers, and the number of I&S masters used within the equipment item process by IMS.

7.8. Valid Changes/Notepad (VCNP). This screen allows the user to select options to produce valid changes or Notepad displays. The valid change displays/reports provide an audit trail of file maintenance for selected products. Data shown for each product is the element changed, the original value, and latest value. Valid change displays are available for the following products: IMCD, RAR, WS and I&S Restructure. Only one product can be selected at a time. The Notepad is a way for the IMS to record comments about the item. (Note: User must enter comments on Notepad to save changes in the data base.)

7.9. Repair Index of Actions (RIA). This report is a listing of the computed depot repair requirements by actual stock number. The user may select valid combinations of selection criteria as explained below. The report will be sequenced by descending repair cost (repair cost is standard price x repair quantity). Note: The repair quantity listed here may not be the same as what is currently sent to the repair system. The RIA is computed using the RDB algorithm while the repair quantity sent to the repair system is computed by D039 using only the repair rate.

7.10. NSN SRAN Variances (NSV). This report provides a comparison by SRAN of reported assets in the current cycle to those in the previous March update cycle. Only those SRANs within the stock number selected, which have a variance, are reported. This hard copy report can be produced as requested by the user.

7.11. Stock Number Variance (SNV). The Equipment Asset Variance Report by Actual Stock Number is a comparison of reported assets in the current cycle to those in the previous March update. Only those stock numbers with an asset variance are extracted. The report lists standard price, total assets available,

lost, and total for the previous March cycle; available, lost, and total for the current cycle; dollar variances (mathematical difference from previous March to current cycle), variance percent, and variance cost for each actual stock number. The report is produced in descending variance sequence.

7.12. Vehicle In Use Inventory (VI). This screen allows the user to select options to produce the four section vehicle in-use report. The four sections are identified in the following paragraphs. As options, the user may select a valid combination of ALC, DIV, IMS, SGM, I&S, MAJCOM, BP, SMC, MPC, and Buy/Bud Net Requirements Dollar Range. This hard copy report can be provided as requested by the user.

7.12.1. Section 1 contains data by MAJCOM with SGM. The number of vehicles for each year of manufacture, for the latest 15 years, are reported by MAJCOM and Replacement Reason code. All prior years are grouped in one field. Vehicles are further stratified into those that are in the I&S group. The report is an inventory of reporting vehicles indicating age, replacement code, and command. Totals are shown for each command, and an SGM total is provided at the end of this section.

7.12.2. Section 2 contains data by SRAN. The number of vehicles is reported by SRAN and organization, or WRM base code and comp code, and replacement reason code. The latest 15 years of manufacture are shown with all prior years being grouped in one field. The report is an inventory of vehicles indicating age, replacement code, reporting command, and organization, etc. Totals are shown for each SRAN or WRM base code.

7.12.3. Section 3 contains all registration numbers in the I&S group of the authorized stock number within the SGM. All registration numbers are in an I&S are reported, and the total number of vehicles within the SGM is displayed.

7.12.4. Section 4 contains the reported vehicles that are not in the I&S group of the authorized SGM. The total number of vehicles out of the group is shown.

Chapter 8

TERMINATION AND REDUCTION OF ASSETS

8.1. Termination and Reduction of Assets. All equipment inventory is required to be applied against an authorization. A method to reduce excess assets and prevent excess assets from entering the inventory is necessary due to fluid changes in the force structure and authorizations.

8.2. Termination of Assets. Termination levels are computed in D200.C at the budget + 1 program position. Any contract or Purchase Request (PR) which would increase inventory beyond that level will show up on the Index of Actions (IA) as a Termination. IMS must perform file maintenance actions **in D200.C** on every item in **termination within ten working days of the computation becoming available**. Items can be file maintained out of termination or coded with the appropriate Termination Code. All ALCs are required to provide WR-ALC/LED with a quarterly Termination Report and all appropriate information.

8.2.1. File Maintaining Terminations.

8.2.1.1. File maintenance should be done if there are changes in authorizations, assets, or errors in due-in data. This can be done in the RAR for the “as of 31 March” and “as of 30 September” cycles, or in the WSP for any cycle (see Chapter 5).

8.2.1.2. Any item remaining in termination needs to have a termination code applied by file maintaining the IMCD, Section A Continued (see Chapter 5). Some termination codes require that supporting information be supplied to WR-ALC/LED with the ALC Termination Report.

8.2.1.3. Termination Documentation: Documentation is required on all items coded for termination. This information should be annotated on the Notepad, and include the code and other pertinent data as stated within the list of termination codes.

8.2.2. Termination Codes:

Table 8.1. Termination Codes.

A	Items on contract will be terminated.
B	Termination action was taken in a prior review. Date of termination action must be provided.
C	Item on contract was delivered after the asset cut-off date. Date of delivery must be provided.
D	Items were diverted to other uses after asset cut-off date.
E	Item does not require reduction or termination after erroneous data has been corrected.
F	Item is ineligible for reduction or termination action due to higher headquarters’ direction. Office symbol and point of contact in headquarters must be provided.
G	Item will not be reduced or terminated for reasons other than provided for in other codes. An explanation and justification must be provided for this decision as required by local ALC policy/procedures.

I	The computation is correct, but the item will not be reduced or terminated because more than the actual computed buy quantity was procured to obtain a price break; i.e. quantity discount, life of type buy, minimum buy, etc.
M	PR was canceled in a prior review. Date of cancellation must be provided.
P	Item on PR will be canceled.
Q	Reduction action on the PR was taken in a prior review. Date and amount of reduction action must be provided.
R	Item on PR will be reduced. Amount of reduction must be provided.
T	Reduction action on the contract was taken in a prior review. Date and amount of reduction must be provided.
Y	Item on contract will be partially terminated. Amount of reduction must be provided.
Z	Contractor bankruptcy or other litigation prevents termination of contract.

8.2.3. Termination of Contracts. Contracts and PRs should be canceled or reduced if at all possible, even if cancellation costs are incurred. Use ALC established procedures for cancellation or reduction of contracts and PRs.

8.2.4. Reporting of Terminations. WR-ALC/LED will be responsible for compiling a termination report by ALC and total Air Force, and providing the report to HQ USAF/ILSP. Format to be used can be found in Figure 8.1.

8.3. Reduction of Assets All in-store and in-use assets which are not applied against authorization at the highest program position are subject to reduction actions. The IM should make every effort to dispose of excess equipment using local ALC established policy/procedures.

Figure 8.1. System: D200 (Equipment).

System: D200.C (Equipment)

	Quarter Ending: Dec 96	# of Contracts	Total $ Value	OC-ALC	OO-ALC	SA-ALC	SM-ALC	WR-ALC
1	Dollar Value of Total On Order		$925,439,774	$10,288,499	$24,717,640	$229,170,665	$91,207,211	$570,055,759
2	Dollar Value of Potential Terminations	29	$15,999,893	$61,864	$13,697	$46,459	$240,000	$15,637,873
3	Percent of Potential Terminations = Potential Terminations / Total On Order		1.73%	0.60%	0.06%	0.02%	0.26%	2.74%
4	Number of Contracts/PRs and Dollar Value Terminated (or Reduced)	15	$65,945	$0	$13,697	$26,445	$0	$25,803
				0	2	3	0	10
5	Percent of Dollars Terminated = Actual Terminations / Potential Terminations		0.41%	0.00%	100.00%	56.92%		0.17%
6	Dollar Value Not Terminated	14	$15,933,948	$61,864	$0	$20,014	$240,000	$15,612,070
7	Percent of Dollars Not Terminated = Dollars Not Terminated / Potential Terminations		99.59%	100.00%	0.00%	43.08%	100.00%	99.83%
8	List Major Reasons for Non-termination by Reason, Dollar Value and Percent Dollars/Reason / Potential Terminations							
	a. Assets Delivered after Cutoff	5	$77,204	$58,479	$0	$18,725	$0	$0
			0.48%	94.53%	0.00%	40.30%	0.00%	0.00%
				4	0	1	0	0
	b. Uneconomical	1	$240,000	$0	$0	$0	$240,000	$0
			1.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
				0	0	0	1	0
	c. Contractor Bankruptcy or Other Litigation	0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
			0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
				0	0	0	0	0
	d. Other Management Decision	8	$15,616,744	$3,385	$0	$1,289	$0	$15,612,070
			97.61%	5.47%	0.00%	2.77%		99.83%
	d.1 Diverted Items	2	$1,511	$222	$0	$1,289	$0	$0
	d.2 Headquarters Directed	0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
	d.3 Other Decision	6	$15,615,233	$3,163	$0	$0	$0	$15,612,070
9	Number and Dollar Value of Purchase Requests Reduced or Cancelled (Uncommitted $)	21	$535,816	$0	$0	$455,926	$0	$79,890
				0	0	8	0	13

Chapter 9

RECONCILING EQUIPMENT ITEM ASSETS

9.1. HQ AFMC Equipment Item Asset Reconciliation Policy.

9.1.1. It is WR-ALC/LED policy that all acquired assets be accounted for until the Air Force Equipment Management System (AFEMS) modernization effort **(delete - has been implemented and)** has operated successfully long enough to establish an asset baseline. When this baseline has been established and accepted, asset history of acquired assets will be mechanically accomplished by AFEMS.

9.1.2. Requirements personnel must reconcile assets:

9.1.2.1. Semiannually for equipment items that have an extended dollar value of $100,000 or more and are in a buy, budget, or termination status. The 31 March and 30 September update cycles (4U and 10U) must be used when reconciling these items.

9.1.2.2. Annually for equipment items that have a variance between the total assets acquired and the total of the on-hand assets plus the known losses with a unit cost of $300,000 or more and/or a total inventory value of $10 million or more.

9.1.3. To assist in the reconciliation process, a mechanized Asset Reconciliation Worksheet for Equipment Items **- Format 305** (see paragraph 9.2) is produced semiannually and quarterly for selected items based on the criteria in paragraphs 9.1.2.1. and 9.1.2.2. This worksheet will reflect the total assets acquired by requirements personnel and the total on-hand assets and losses as reported by the C001 system. In addition, there is an ad hoc capability that can be used to request a **Format 305** for any equipment item, regardless of the above criteria (see paragraph 9.3).

9.1.3.1. Assets acquired by requirements personnel must be file maintained into Section C of the Item Manager Control Data **(IMCD)** product in order for this information to be forwarded to the **Format 305** for reconciliation purposes. (Requirements personnel must update the IMS Total Acquired Field whenever new acquisitions are delivered.) This information must come from procurement history records and/or other documented sources. (NOTE: This field was initialized to equal the reported losses plus the on-hand assets in **January 1990**. If this is not the correct baseline figure, it should also be changed.)

9.1.3.2. The reconciliation process must consist of comparing total procured assets against all on-hand assets and losses. If this comparison reveals unaccounted for assets, research must be accomplished in an effort to determine what happened to the unaccounted-for assets. All unaccountable assets must have historical and pertinent information recorded to support the item's status. This information must be clear and substantially detailed to withstand a review or audit.

9.1.3.3. A review of the mechanized **Format 305** by ALC management is required for each of the selected items. The VARIANCE COST portion of **block 3 on the Format 305** (see paragraph 9..2.4.2 below) is the dollar value to be used in determining the required signature level.

9.1.4. The **Format 305** is the preferred form to be used in reconciling equipment items. However, under approval from WR-ALC/LED, a supplement sheet may be used as necessary.

9.1.5. The two most recent **Format 305s** must be retained for historical/audit purposes.

9.1.6. An Asset Reconciliation List for Equipment Items report is produced quarterly and semiannually for each ALC based on the criteria in paragraphs 9.1.2.1. and 9.1.2.2. above. This report lists all equipment items (I&S and Actual National Stock Numbers) for which a **Format 305** was produced (see paragraph 9.4).

9.1.7. Asset reconciliation must be closely monitored to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the equipment item requirements computation.

9.1.8. Reconciliation policy will remain in effect until the AFEMS modernization effort has operated successfully long enough to mechanically account for equipment assets.

9.2. Asset Reconciliation Worksheet for Equipment Items - Format 305 (Figure 9-1). The Format 305 is automatically produced semiannually and quarterly for selected items based on the criteria in paragraphs 9..1.2.1. and 9..1.2.2. This worksheet is required in reconciling assets and reflects the total assets acquired by requirements personnel and the total on-hand assets and losses as reported by the C001 system. There is also an ad hoc capability that requirements personnel can use to request a worksheet for any equipment item, regardless of the above criteria (see paragraph 9.3).

9.2.1. Header Information:

9.2.1.1. Page ZZZZ9 - The page number of the product.

9.2.1.2. ASSET RECONCILIATION WORKSHEET FOR EQUIPMENT ITEMS (FORMAT 305) - The title of the product.

9.2.1.3. AD200.C7DC68H4, AD200.C7DCD8H4, or AD200.C7GCC8ZJ - The report number of the product which indicates how often the product is produced. Report number AD200.C7DC68H4 is produced quarterly, AD200.C7DCD8H4 is produced semiannually (4U and 10U cycles), and AD200.C7GCC8ZJ is produced upon request (ad hoc).

9.2.1.4. SGM WWWW XX YYY ZZZZ KK - The subgroup master national stock number. The first 4 positions (WWWW) represent the federal stock class (FSC), the middle 9 positions (XX YYY ZZZZ) make up the item identification number (IIN), and the last 2 positions (KK) refer to the materiel management aggregation code (MMAC).

9.2.1.5. I&S WWWW XX YYY ZZZZ KK - The interchangeability and substitution national stock number. The first 4 positions (WWWW) represent the FSC, the middle 9 positions (XX YYY ZZZZ) make up the IIN, and the last 2 positions (KK) refer to the MMAC.

9.2.1.6. CUR: DD MMM YY HHMM - The current date which is listed as the day, month, year, hour, and minute.

9.2.1.7. UPDATED: DD MMM YY HHMM - The updated date. This date represents the day, month, year, hour, and minute the SGM was last file maintained.

9.2.1.8. AS OF: DD MMM YY X - The as of date for information that has been mechanically input to the system. This date is listed as the day, month, year, and indicates if the as-of date represents an update cycle. If the letter "U" I is displayed in the last position (X), the as-of date represents an update cycle; otherwise, this position is blank.

9.2.1.9. FY99/99-99X - The computation cycle indicator is comprised of the two fiscal years representing the buy year and the budget year being planned and executed, as well as the cycle code. An example would be FY 99/00-10U. This would indicate to the user that the fiscal year for the

buy year being planned/executed is FY1999; the ;budget year being planned is FY2000; and that the computation cycle is the 30 September update cycle. The last position (X) is blank if the computation cycle is not an update cycle.

9.2.1.10. ITM NM XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX - The item's name.

9.2.1.11. XX ALC - The Air Logistics Center code. OC for Oklahoma City, OO for Ogden, SA for San Antonio, SJ for Air Force Intelligence Command (AFIC), SM for Sacramento, and WR for Warner Robins. Note that although AFIC is not an ALC, a separate stratification is provided for this special group of data system users.

9.2.1.12. DIV X - A code that indicates the item's division where requirements personnel are located.

9.2.1.13. IMS XX - A code that represents personnel in the requirements area responsible for managing the item.

9.2.1.14. BUD CD CTL XXXXXXXXXX - The budget control code of the item. The first 2 positions of the code represent the item's budget program (BP). Positions 3-6 refer to the item's system management code (SMC). The last four positions indicate the material program code (MPC) of the item.

9.2.1.15. XXXX...XXXX - This field is reserved for a message that will indicate to the user the criteria used in selecting this item for asset reconciliation.

9.2.1.16. SGM BUY $$,$$$,$$$,$$9 - This field represents the subgroup master's net buy requirement quantity in dollars.

9.2.1.17. SGM BUDGET $$,$$$,$$$,$$9 - This field represents the subgroup master's net budget requirement quantity in dollars.

9.2.1.18. SGM TERMINATION $$,$$$,$$$,$$9 - This field represents the subgroup master's termination quantity in dollars.

9.2.1.19. STOCK NUMBER WWWW XX YYY ZZZZ KK - The item's stock number. The first 4 positions (WWWW) represent the FSC, the middle 9 positions (XX YYY ZZZZ) make up the IIN, and the last 2 positions (KK) refer to the MMAC.

9.2.1.20. STANDARD PRICE $$,$$$,$$$,$$9 - The standard price of the item.

9.2.1.21. INVENTORY $$,$$$,$$$,$$9 - The inventory value of the item's total in-service, serviceable, unserviceable, and Technical Order Compliance (TOC) assets.

9.2.2. Block 1, TOTAL ACQUIRED --IMS ZZZ,ZZ9. This field represents all assets acquired. This entry is obtained from Section C of the IMCD. Using procurement history records and/or other documented sources, assets acquired by requirements personnel are to be file maintained into the "IMS TOT ACQUIRED" column in Section C of the IMCD product. Document the source of this information in Block 6, REMARKS.

9.2.3. Block 2, TOTAL ACQUIRED-COMP ZZZ,ZZ9. This field represents all acquired assets plus losses that have been reported by the C001 system. This entry is obtained from Section C of the IMCD.

9.2.4. Block 3:

9.2.4.1. VARIANCE (1 - 2) ZZZ,ZZ9+. This field represents the difference between Block 1 (TOTAL ACQUIRED - IMS) and Block 2 (TOTAL ACQUIRED-COMP).

9.2.4.1.1. A zero indicates that the total assets acquired by requirements personnel equal the sum of the total on-hand assets and losses as reported by C001.

9.2.4.1.2. A positive number indicates that the total quantity of assets acquired is greater than the sum of the C001 reported on-hand assets and losses.

9.2.4.1.3. A negative number indicates that the total quantity of assets acquired is less than the sum of the C001 reported on-hand assets and losses.

9.2.4.2. VARIANCE COST $$,$$$,$$$,$$9. This field represents the absolute dollar value of the variance quantity in Block 3 (VARIANCE (1-2)), and is computed by multiplying the absolute value of the variance quantity by the item's standard unit price.

9.2.5. Block 3A, ACCOUNTABLE. This field represents the portion of the variance in Block 3 that can be explained. This entry must be entered manually onto the Format 305 by requirements personnel.

9.2.5.1. If the quantity in Block 3 (VARIANCE) results in a positive or negative number (see paragraphs 9.2.4.1.2. and 9.2.4.1.3. above), research must be accomplished in an effort to account for these assets. The portion of the variance quantity that can be explained must be manually annotated in this block. Historical information and pertinent factors to support this stock number's status must be documented in **Block 6**, REMARKS. This documentation must be clear and substantially detailed to withstand a review or audit.

9.2.5.2. Preceding the next computation cycle, if it is determined that the losses are in error, the loss fields in Section C of the IMCD must be adjusted. If the Total Acquired field is wrong, then the IMS Total Acquired field must be adjusted. If assets have not been reported, they can be put in as additives in Section 4 of the RAR or the reporting organizations can be contacted and instructed to correct their reporting. This file maintenance action will establish a reconciled baseline and prevent a repetitious research process every cycle. (CAUTION: Additive assets/authorizations must not duplicate other requirements in the computation. Additives that are input as a result of failures in the C001 interface have an extremely high risk of being duplicated in subsequent computation cycles.)

9.2.6. Block 3B, UNACCOUNTABLE. This field represents the portion of the variance in **Block 3** that cannot be explained. This entry must be entered manually onto the Format 305 by requirements personnel.

9.2.6.1. If the quantity in **Block 3** (VARIANCE) results in a positive or negative number (see paragraphs 9.2.4.1.2. and 9.2.4.1.3. above), research must be accomplished in an effort to account for these assets. The portion of the variance quantity that cannot be explained must be manually annotated in this block. Historical information and pertinent factors to support this stock number's status must be documented in **Block 6**, REMARKS. This documentation must be clear and substantially detailed to withstand a review or audit.

9.2.6.2. Preceding the next computation cycle, this quantity must be file maintained into Section C of the IMCD as an unaccountable gain or loss. This file maintenance action will establish a reconciled baseline and prevent a repetitious research process every cycle.

9.2.7. Block 4, TOTAL AVAILABLE - COMP ZZZ,ZZ9. This entry is a system generated total of in-service assets, warehouse serviceable assets, warehouse unserviceable assets, and TOC assets. If the system generated total is in error and requires correction, an inventory management adjustment column is provided for requirements personnel to manually enter the correct total. Entries in this block must have clear and documented source data annotated in **Block 6,** REMARKS.

9.2.8. Block 5, LOSSES - COMP.

9.2.8.1. This block represents various computer entries of assets lost to the inventory. The losses will be from the following categories:

9.2.8.1.1. SAP ZZZ,ZZ9. This entry represents the quantity of assets lost from the inventory to the Security Assistance Program (SAP).

9.2.8.1.2. NON-RPT ACTIVITIES ZZZ,ZZ9. This entry represents the quantity of assets lost from the inventory to nonreporting government activities.

9.2.8.1.3. INSTALLATIONS ZZZ,ZZ9. This entry represents the quantity of assets lost from the inventory as a result of installations.

9.2.8.1.4. MODIFICATIONS ZZZ,ZZ9. This entry represents the quantity of assets lost from the inventory as a result of modifications.

9.2.8.1.5. CONDEMNATIONS ZZZ,ZZ9. This entry represents the quantity of assets lost from the inventory as a result of condemnations.

9.2.8.1.6. DRMO ZZZ,ZZ9. This entry represents the quantity of assets lost from the inventory to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO).

9.2.8.1.7. OTHER ZZZ,ZZ9. This entry represents the quantity of "other" assets lost from the inventory that are not applicable to the first six categories. Examples of these categories include inventory adjustments, re- identified losses, intransit losses, and combat disaster losses. Indicate in Block 6, REMARKS, the type of losses and the source data.

9.2.8.1.8. TOTAL ZZZ,ZZ9. This system-generated entry is the total quantity of assets lost to the inventory. It is the result of summing up the computer entries discussed in paragraphs 9.2.8.1.1. through 9.2.8.1.7. above.

9.2.8.1.9. If any of the computer entries in paragraphs 9.2.8.1.1 through 9.2.8.1.7 above are in error and need to be corrected, an inventory management adjustment column is provided for requirements personnel to manually enter one or more adjusted entries as needed. Any entries in this column must have clear and documented source data listed in Block 6, REMARKS.

9.2.8.2. Preceding the next computation cycle, any corrections needed to these entries must be file maintained into the appropriate data fields of Section C of the IMCD. This file maintenance action(s) will establish a reconciled baseline and prevent a repetitious correction process every cycle.

9.2.9. Block 6, REMARKS. This block must be used by requirements personnel for documentation. Entries in this block must substantiate data entered into the preceding blocks (including all pertinent information considered necessary to validate all entries on this worksheet). Documentation must be clear and detailed to withstand a review or audit.

9.2.10. Block 7, SIGNATURE OF REVIEWING OFFICIAL AND DATE. This block must contain the required management signature level (determined by each ALC directorate using AFMCR 57-19 as a guideline) and the date the Format 305 was signed. The dollar value to be used in determining the required signature level must be the VARIANCE COST portion of Block 3.

9.3. Asset Reconciliation Product Selection Screen (Figure 9-2). As stated in paragraph 9.1.3 above, mechanized asset reconciliation worksheets (Format 305s) are automatically produced for items that meet the selection criteria in paragraphs 9.1.2.1 and 9.1.2.2 In the event requirements personnel want to perform asset reconciliation for any item, regardless if the item meets the semiannual or quarterly selection criteria, Format 305s can be produced utilizing the Product Selection Screen.

9.3.1. Header Information.

9.3.1.1. OUTPUT PRODUCTS, AR ASSET RECONCILIATION, PRODUCT SELECTION SCREEN - The title of the product.

9.3.1.2. CYCLE DD MMM YY X - The as-of date for information that has been mechanically input to the D200/D039 system. This date is listed as the day, month, year, and indicates if the as-of date represents an update cycle. If the letter "U" is displayed in the last position (X), the as-of date represents an update cycle; otherwise, this position must be blank.

9.3.1.3. AD200.C7108ZP - The report number of the product.

9.3.1.4. CUR: DD MMM YY HHMM - The current date which is listed as the day, month, year, hour, and minute.

9.3.1.5. PRODUCT SELECTION DATA: - Identifies the area where various input data fields are located.

9.3.2. Product Selection Data Fields. In order to receive asset reconciliation worksheets for any given item(s), data must be entered into the various data field(s) in accordance with the following descriptions and procedures:

9.3.2.1. I&S WWWW XX YYY ZZZZ KK. This field represents the interchangeability and substitution national stock number. The first 4 positions (WWWW) represent the FSC, the middle 9 positions (XX YYY ZZZZ) make up the IIN, and the last 2 positions (KK) refer to the MMAC.

9.3.2.1.1. The user must file maintain this field with the I&S stock number to request a Format 305 for a specific item. No entries to any other data fields are required.

9.3.2.1.2. Values entered into this field must contain only alphanumerics.

9.3.2.2. ALC XX (OR) AFMC X. This field is the Air Logistics Center code or the AFMC indicator code. The user must file maintain this field to request worksheet(s) for item(s) for a specific ALC or AFMC. Values entered into this field must contain only alphanumerics or blanks. The system will not accept a request for worksheet(s) if data is entered into both the ALC and AFMC fields.

9.3.2.2.1. To request specific Format 305s for a desired ALC, enter OC for Oklahoma City, OO for Ogden, SA for San Antonio, SJ for Air Force Intelligence Command (AFIC), SM for Sacramento, and WR for Warner Robins. Data must also be entered into at least one of the following data fields: BUY NET LOWER, BUY NET UPPER, BUD NET LOWER, BUD NET

UPPER, TERMINATION LOWER, TERMINATION UPPER, INVENTORY LOWER, INVENTORY UPPER, VARIANCE COST LOWER, or VARIANCE COST UPPER.

9.3.2.2.2. To request specific Format 305s for all ALCs (AFIC will be excluded), enter the letter "X" in the AFMC field; otherwise this field should remain blank. Data must also be entered into at least one of the following data fields: BUY NET LOWER, BUY NET UPPER, BUD NET LOWER, BUD NET UPPER, TERMINATION LOWER, TERMINATION UPPER, INVENTORY LOWER, INVENTORY UPPER, VARIANCE COST LOWER, or VARIANCE COST UPPER.

9.3.2.3. DIV X. This field represents the division code where requirements personnel are located.

9.3.2.3.1. The user must file maintain this field to request worksheet(s) for item(s) for a specific division. Data must also be entered into the ALC field.

9.3.2.3.2. Values entered into this field must contain only alphanumerics or blanks. Valid ranges are "A" through "Z" and "O" through "9".

9.3.2.4. IMS XX. This field is a code that represents personnel in the requirements area responsible for managing the item.

9.3.2.4.1. The user must file maintain this field to request worksheet(s) for item(s) for a specific IMS. Data must also be entered into both the requirements division (DIV) and ALC fields.

9.3.2.4.2. Values entered into this field must contain only alphanumerics or blanks.

9.3.2.5. BP XX. This field represents the budget program code.

9.3.2.5.1. The user must file maintain this field to request worksheet(s) for item(s) for a specific budget program. Data must also be entered into at least one of the following data fields: I&S, ALC or AFMC, DIV, IMS, SMC, MPC, BUY NET LOWER, BUY NET UPPER, BUD NET LOWER, BUD NET UPPER, TERMINATION LOWER, TERMINATION UPPER, INVENTORY LOWER, INVENTORY UPPER, VARIANCE COST LOWER, or VARIANCE COST UPPER.

9.3.2.5.2. Values entered into this field must contain only alphanumerics or blanks. Valid ranges are "10" through "12", "14" through "29", "81" through "84", and "87".

9.3.2.6. SMC XXXX. This field represents the system management code.

9.3.2.6.1. The user must file maintain this field to request worksheet(s) for item(s) for a specific SMC. Data must also be entered into at least one of the following data fields: I&S, ALC or AFMC, DIV, IMS, BP, MPC, BUY NET LOWER, BUY NET UPPER, BUD NET LOWER, BUD NET UPPER, TERMINATION LOWER, TERMINATION UPPER, INVENTORY LOWER, INVENTORY UPPER, VARIANCE COST LOWER, or VARIANCE COST UPPER.

9.3.2.6.2. Values entered into this field must contain only alphanumerics.

9.3.2.7. MPC XXXX. This field represents the material program code.

9.3.2.7.1. The user must file maintain this field to request worksheet(s) for item(s) for a specific MPC. Data must also be entered into at least one of the following data fields: I&S, ALC or AFMC, DIV, IMS, BP, SMC, BUY NET LOWER, BUY NET UPPER, BUD NET

LOWER, BUD NET UPPER, TERMINATION LOWER, TERMINATION UPPER, INVENTORY LOWER, INVENTORY UPPER, VARIANCE COST LOWER or VARIANCE COST UPPER.

9.3.2.7.2. Values entered into this field must contain only alphanumerics.

9.3.2.8. BUY NET ($ RANGE) UPPER ZZZZZZZZZ9. This field represents the lower limit the user must file maintain to request worksheet(s) for item(s) that meet the criteria of being greater than or equal to a specific net accumulated buy dollar requirement. Values entered into this field must be valid Arabic numerals. Data must also be entered into at least one of the following data fields: I&S, ALC or AFMC, DIV, IMS, BP, SMC, or MPC.

9.3.2.9. BUY NET ($ RANGE) LOWER ZZZZZZZZ9. This field represents the lower limit the user must file maintain to request worksheet(s) for item(s) that meet the criteria of being greater than or equal to a specific net accumulated buy dollar requirement. Values entered into this field must be valid Arabic numerals. Data must also be entered into at least one of the following data field: I&S, ALC or AFMC, DIV, IMS, BP,, SMC, or MPC.

9.3.2.10. TERMINATION ($ RANGE) UPPER ZZZZZZZZZ9. This field represents the upper limit the user must file maintain to request worksheet(s) for item(s) that meet the criteria of not exceeding a specific termination dollar quantity. Value entered into this field must be valid Arabic numerals. Data must also be entered into at least one of the following data field: I&S, ALC or AFMC, DIV, IMS, BP, SMC, or MPC.

9.3.2.11. TERMINATION ($ RANGE) LOWER ZZZZZZZZZ9. This field represents the lower limit the user must file maintain to request worksheet(s) for item(s) that meet the criteria of being greater than or equal to a specific termination dollar quantity. Values entered into this field must be valid Arabic numerals. Data must also be entered into at last one of the following data field: I&S, ALC or AFMC, DIV, IMS, BP, SMC, or MPC.

9.3.2.12. VARIANCE COST ($ RANGE) UPPER ZZZZZZZZ9. This field represents the upper limit the user must file maintain to request worksheet(s) for item(s) that meet the criteria of not exceeding a specific variance cost. Values entered into this field must be valid Arabic numerals. Data must also be entered into at least one of the following data field: I&S, ALC or AFMC, DIV, IMS, BP, SMC, or MPC.

9.3.2.13. VARIANCE COST ($ RANGE) LOWER ZZZZZZZZZ9. This field represents the lower limit the user must file maintain to request worksheet(s) for item(s) that meet the criteria of being greater than or equal to a specific variance cost. Values entered into this field must be valid Arabic numerals. Data must also be entered into at least one of the following data field: I&S, ALC or AFMC, DIV, IMS, BP, SMC, or MPC.

9.3.2.14. BUD NET ($ RANGE) UPPER ZZZZZZZZZ9. This field represents the upper limit the user must file maintain to request worksheet(s) for item(s) that meet the criteria of not exceeding a specific net accumulated budget dollar requirement. Values entered into this field must be valid Arabic numerals. Data must also be entered into at least one of the following data field: I&S, ALC or AFMC, DIV, IMS, BP, SMC, or MPC.

9.3.2.15. BUD NET ($ RANGE) LOWER ZZZZZZZZZ9. This field represents the lower limit the user must file maintain to request worksheet(s) for item(s) that meet the criteria of being greater than or equal to a specific net accumulated budget dollar requirement. Values entered into

this field must be valid Arabic numerals. Data must also be entered into at least one of the following data field: I&S, ALC or AFMC, DIV, IMS, BP, SMC, or MPC.

9.3.2.16. INVENTORY ($ RANGE) UPPER ZZZZZZZZZ9. This field represents the upper limit the user must file maintain to request worksheet(s) for item(s) that meet the criteria of not exceeding a specific inventory dollar value. Values entered into this field must be valid Arabic numerals. Data must also be entered into at least one of the following data field: I&S, ALC or AFMC, DIV, IMS, BP, SMC, or MPC.

9.3.2.17. INVENTORY ($ RANGE) LOWER ZZZZZZZZZ9. This field represents the lower limit the user must file maintain to request worksheet(s) for item(s) that meet the criteria of being greater than or equal to a specific inventory dollar value. Values entered into this field must be valid Arabic numerals. Data must also be entered into at least one of the following data field: I&S, ALC or AFMC, DIV, IMS, BP, SMC, or MPC.

9.4. Asset Reconciliation List for Equipment Item (Figure 9-3). This report is produced semiannually and quarterly for each ALC based on the criteria in paragraphs 9.1.2.1 and 9.1.2.2. This report lists all equipment items (I&S and Actual National Stock Numbers) for which a Format 305 was produced.

9.4.1. Header Information.

9.4.1.1. - The page number.

9.4.1.2. XX ALC - The Air Logistics Center Code. OC for Oklahoma City, OO for Ogden, SA for San Antonio, SJ for Air Force Intelligence Command (AFIC), SM for Sacramento, and WR for Warner Robins.

9.4.1.3. ASSET RECONCILIATION LIST FOR EQUIPMENT ITEM - The title of the product.

9.4.1.4. AD200.C73C68H4 or AD200.C7ECD8H4 - The report number of the product indicating how often the product is produced. Report number AD200.C7EC68H4 is produced quarterly, and AD200.C7ECD8H4 is produced semiannually.

9.4.1.5. The current date which is listed as the day, month, year, hour and minute.

9.4.1.6. The as-of-date for information that has been mechanically input to the system. This data is listed as the day, month, year, and indicates if the as-of date represents an update cycle. If the letter “U” is displayed in the last position (X), the as-of date represent an update cycle; otherwise, this position will be blank.

9.4.2. DIV X - A code that indicates the item’s division where requirements personnel are located.

9.4.3. IMS XX - A code that represents personnel in the requirements area responsible for managing the item.

9.4.4. I&S NSN XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX - This is the Interchangeability and Substitution National Stock Number. The first 4 positions represent the FSC, the middle 9 positions make-up the IIN, and the last 2 positions refer to the MMAC.

9.4.5. Actual NSN XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX - This is the actual National Stock Number of the item. The first 4 positions represent the FSC, the middle 9 positions make-up the IIN, and the last 2 positions refer to the MMAC.

9.4.6. VARIANCE ZZZ,ZZ9+ - This field represents the difference between the total assets acquired by requirements personnel and the sum of the total on-hand assets and losses as reported by the C001 system.

9.4.6.1. A positive number indicates that the total quantity of assets acquired by requirements personnel is greater than the sum of the C001 reported on-hand assets and losses.

9.4.6.2. A negative number indicates that the total quantity of assets acquired by requirements personnel is less than the sum of the C001 reported on-hand assets and losses.

9.4.7. This field represents the absolute dollar - value of the variance quantity discussed in paragraph 9.4.6 above, and is computed by multiplying the absolute value of the variance quantity by the item's standard unit price.

9.4.8. BUY $$, $$$, $$$, $$9 - This field represents the NSN's net buy requirement quantity in dollars.

9.4.9. This field represents the NSN's net budget requirement quantity in dollars.

9.4.10. TERMINATION $$, $$$, $$$, $$9 - This field represents the NSN's termination quantity in dollars.

Figure 9.1. Asset Reconciliation Worksheet.

PAGE ZZZZ9 **ASSET RECONCILIATION WORKSHEET** AD200.C7DC6RH4

FOR EQUIPMENT ITEMS (FORMAT 305) CUR:DD MMM YY HHMM

SGM WWWW XX YYY ZZZZ KK UPDATED:DD MMM YY HHMM

I&S WWWW XX YYY ZZZZ KK AS OF:DD MMM YY

FY 99/99-99X ITM NM XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XX ALC DIV X IMS XX BUD CD CTL XXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

SGM	SGM	SGM
BUY $$,$$$,$$$,$$0	BUDGET $$,$$$,$$$,$$9	TERMINATION $$,$$$,$$$,$$9
STOCK NUMBER	WWWW XX YYY ZZZZ KK	
STANDARD PRICE	$$,$$$,$$$,$$0	INVENTORY $$,$$$,$$$,$$9
1. TOTAL ACQUIRED - IMS	ZZZ,ZZ9	
2. TOTAL ACQUIRED - COMP	ZZZ,ZZ9	
3. VARIANCE (1 - 2)	ZZZ,ZZ9+	VARIANCE COST $$,$$$,$$$,$$9
*3A. ACCOUNTABLE		_____
*3B. UNACCOUNTABLE		_____
4. TOTAL AVAILABLE - COMP	ZZZ,ZZ9	_____
		*IM ADJUSTED AVAILABLE (IF NEEDED)
5. LOSSES-COMP		*IM ADJUSTED LOSSES (IF NEEDED)
SAP	ZZZ,ZZ9	_____
NON-RPT ACTIVITIES	ZZZ,ZZ9	_____
INSTALLATIONS	ZZZ,ZZ9	_____
MODIFICATIONS	ZZZ,ZZ9	_____
CONDEMNATIONS	ZZZ,ZZ9	_____
DRMO	ZZZ,ZZ9	_____
OTHER	ZZZ,ZZ9	_____
TOTAL	ZZZ,ZZ9	

6. REMARKS

7. SIGNATURE OF REVIEWING OFFICIAL AND DATE _____

* INDICATES IM ENTRY

Chapter 10

THE STRATIFICATION REPORT OF PRINCIPAL AND SECONDARY ITEMS, RCS: DD-P&L (A) 1000

10.1. General. The National Security Act of 1947 requires the Secretary of Defense (OSD) to report annually to the President and Congress on the quantity and dollar values of major equipment items of the Military Departments. DoD 4140.1-R provides the implementing instructions, and directs each DoD component to report annually the status of principal items (equipment, uninstalled engines, and conventional ammunition), and secondary items (stored supplies). The Air Logistics Centers (ALC) and the Air Force Stock Fund Division managers provide input to the Stratification Report of Principal and Secondary Items, RCS: DD-P&L (A) 1000, hereafter called the DD1000 Report. This report contains the total dollar value of the inventory for principal and secondary items, and their variances from past to current year. Portions of the DD1000 Report become part of the OSD's Supply System Inventory Report (SSIR).

This section details the Equipment principal item portion of the annual DD1000 report. WR-ALC/LED submits the command level analysis and narrative. Much of the data used comes from analyses provided by the ALCs. Each ALC is to consider its input to this report as part of its normal annual workload.

10.1.1. When the data in the Equipment computation is current, accurate, and complete the budgeting/funding requirements reported on the DD1000 Report should closely coincide with budgeting/funding requirements resulting from the annual HQ AFMC/USAF Buy/Budget Reviews. This enhances the credibility of the ALC budget submissions, and can be a factor affecting the level of funding received in the future.

10.1.2. WR-ALC/LED provides each ALC a list of NSNs with significant plus or minus dollar variances from the previous year that the ALC must analyze. The list may contain NSNs from each budget program (BP) and variance category. Each ALC's report to WR-ALC/LED will contain an analysis of the variance for each listed NSN, and an overall analysis of the major variance trends associated with that ALC.

10.1.3. The DD1000 Report consolidates DD Forms 1138-1 for the major BPs applicable to Equipment (BP10/12/20/22/35/82/83/84). Dollar values used on these forms come from the Inventory of Principal Items (IPI), the Inventory Variance (IV), and the Item and Dollar Summary Stratification (IDSS) Requirements Databank (RDB) on-line products. Each DD Form 1138-1 includes a narrative portion explaining by National Stock Number (NSN) the main reasons current fiscal year (FY) figures have increased or decreased by more than $5M from the previous year.

10.1.3.1. The DD1000 Report reports and explains variances in the four following categories by BP. There can be NSNs identified that require narratives of variances in all four categories.

10.1.3.1.1. Approved Force Acquisition Objective (AFAO). The AFAO Gross Requirement represents the dollar value of the budget position reflected on the IDSS product, Aligned Assets (Section 1). The gross requirements include the Air Force (AF) initial, Air National Guard (ANG) initial, Air Force Reserve (AFR) initial, War Reserve Materiel (WRM), Replacements (REPL), and Additives (ADD) in the applicable PRA program position.

10.1.3.1.2. AFAO In Store Assets. The AFAO In Store Assets represents the dollar value of the warehouse assets (serviceable and unserviceable) required to satisfy the AFAO require-

ment. The applicable dollar value in the IDSS product, Aligned Assets (Section 1) is the sum of the warehouse serviceable (WHS SVC) and warehouse unserviceable (WHS USV) fields in the same program positions as the AFAO requirement. The applicable quantity may or may not be reflected in the same PRA program positions, because the PRA reflects all warehouse assets. The IDSS, Aligned Assets (Section 1) only reflects the portion required to satisfy the AFAO requirement.

10.1.3.1.3. Economic Retention In Store Assets. The Economic Retention In Store Assets represents the dollar value of the warehouse assets (serviceable and unserviceable) in the IDSS product Long Supply (Section 3). This category is the sum of four SUITABLE LONG SUPPLY fields on this product: 1) Directed to Hold (DIR/HLD) WHS SVC; 2) Elected to Hold (ELE/HLD) WHS SVC; 3) DIR/HLD WHS USV; and 4) ELE/HLD WHS USV. There is not a corresponding PRA field.

10.1.3.1.4. Potential DOD Excess In Store Assets. The Potential DOD Excess In Store Assets represents the dollar value of the warehouse assets (serviceable and unserviceable) in the IDSS product, Long Supply (Section 3). This category is the sum of the EXCESS WHS SVC; and EXCESS WHS USV fields from both the SUITABLE LONG SUPPLY and UNSUITABLE LONG SUPPLY. There is not a corresponding PRA field.

10.2. This section details the IPI, IV, and IDSS RDB on-line products required for the preparation of the DD1000 Report.

10.2.1. Inventory of Principal Items (IPI). These RDB on-line products are used for the preparation of the DD Form 1138-1 information and narratives that are required for the annual submission of the DD1000 Report. The user may select reports by SGM or BP, or a combination of two or more BPs for AFMC totals or by each ALC. If desired, up to four IM DIVs of four IMS within an ALC can be reported.

10.2.1.1. The IPI supplies the following dollar value data used in the DD1000 Report: Requirements – AFAO and WRM; and Assets (In Use and In Store) – AFAO, WRM, Economic Retention, and Potential DOD Excess. It also provides the total NSN counts used.

10.2.1.2. This report can be requested at any time for all summary levels. Five years of data are available by quarter.

10.2.2. Inventory Variance (IV). IV products report an inventory variance by subgroup master (SGM) or by BP. The BP report can be further broken out by variance category. If a quarterly cycle is not assigned, the data shown is a comparison of the current March update and the previous March update cycles. These RDB on-line products are used in preparation of the DD1000 Report to identify the variances requiring narration and the specific NSNs driving those variances.

10.2.2.1. IV by SGM variance. Shows the NSNs that need to be analyzed to explain the dollar fluctuations on the IPI (DD1000) report. It can be used to analyze the same categories totaled on the IPI.

10.2.2.2. IV by BP variance. Shows the BP variance for the DD1000 Report. These reports provide the difference in inventory values (in thousands) for the same categories totaled on the IPI, and the difference in NSN count from year to year for specified budget programs. Normally the differences are from March cycle to March cycle; however, alternate cycles can be selected.

10.2.2.3. These products can be requested at any time for all summary levels. Five years of data are available by quarter.

10.2.3. Item and Dollar Stratification Summary (IDSS). This product can be used at various levels to evaluate effectiveness of past actions, and to measure progress toward requirement objectives. It provides requirements and asset data, expressed in terms of dollar value, by budget program, or by NSN by various indentures of funds control to effect improved supply management of logistics operations.

10.2.3.1. An item stratification and a summary stratification are available. The only difference is that an item stratification shows quantities and dollars, whereas the summary stratification shows dollars only.

10.2.3.2. The IDSS can be requested at any time for all summary levels. Five years of data are available by quarter.

10.2.3.3. The IDSS is divided into the following four sections:

10.2.3.3.1. Aligned Assets (Section 1) shows four time phased positions.

10.2.3.3.1.1. The Reported (RPT) Position shows the gross requirement (GRS RQMT) by WRM, overseas (O/S), zone of interior (Z/I), and ADD; the assets in service (AST SVC) by in place (I/P), O/S, and Z/I; the WHS SVC by O/S, Z/I, and depot; the WHS USV by O/S, Z/I, and depot; funded on order (FND O/O); and total assets.

10.2.3.3.1.2. The Current Operating (CUR/OP) Position shows the totals of the gross requirement, the assets in service, the warehouse serviceable, the warehouse unserviceable, the funded on order, the total assets, and the net requirement.

10.2.3.3.1.3. The Buy Position shows the totals of the gross requirement, the assets in service, the warehouse serviceable, the warehouse unserviceable, the funded on order, the total assets, the net requirement, and the adjusted requirement.

10.2.3.3.1.4. The Budget Position shows the totals of the gross requirement, the assets in service, the warehouse serviceable, the warehouse unserviceable, the funded on order, the total assets, the net requirement, and the adjusted requirement.

10.2.3.3.2. Buy/Budget Segmented Requirements (Section 2) show buy requirements and budget requirements both broken out by AF INIT, WRM, ADD, ANG, AFR, and REPL.

10.2.3.3.3. Long Supply (Section 3) shows the dollar values Suitable Long Supply Economic (ECON) Retention and Unsuitable Long Supply Contingency (CONT) Retention broken out by DIR/HLD, ELE/HLD, and Excess. It also shows Total Long Supply. These three categories are further broken out by GRS RQMT, AST SVC, WHS SVC, WHS USV, FND O/O, and Total Assets (TOT AST).

10.2.3.3.4. SGM Totals (Section 4) shows the following data:

10.2.3.3.4.1. The number of SGMs, quantity, and dollar value of Buy, Budget, and Budget +1 Net Requirements; Excess, Termination, Retention, and total assets are displayed by ALC. The data is for the items in the selection criteria.

10.2.3.3.4.2. The assets on hand include any assets available for the categories selected (they may be substitutes used to satisfy requirements somewhere else).

10.2.3.3.4.3. The total SGM and NSN counts are the total assigned to the IMS, or the BP, or whatever category is selected.

10.2.3.3.4.4. The Computed Elected to Hold shows the difference between the highest gross requirements at any position and the gross requirements at the higher of the buy or the budget. This is used to determine the amount of Elected to Hold asset.

10.2.3.3.4.5. The AF Elected to Hold shows the Additive Type Requirements 35-39. It can be used to see how many Additives the Item Manager is putting in Elected to Hold.

10.2.3.3.4.6. The Contractor Requirements shows the Additive Type Requirements 60-69. This field is not used in the Excess/Retention computation. It is placed here as an information only field.

Chapter 11

WEAPON SYSTEM PRODUCTS

11.1. General

11.1.1. Purpose. The WS product provides the net requirements for each MAJCOM and Mission Design Series (MDS) combination being used in the computation. It was designed to replace the IMS manual posting of changes to computational data after the update cycle. During the semiannual RAR file maintenance, known changes will be file maintained on the RAR product. Corrective actions and events occurring at other times in the cycle will be file maintained on the WS product. The end result is a more accurate systemic indication of true requirements and the dollars needed to support those requirements. When the WS product is file maintained by the IMS, the following products are also updated:

11.1.1.1. Index of Actions (IA)

11.1.1.2. Weapon System Product (WSP)

11.1.1.3. Projected Requirements and Assets (PRA)

11.1.1.4. Item and Dollar Summary Stratification (IDSS)

11.1.1.5. Inventory of Principal Items (IPI)

11.1.1.6. Materiel Procurement Program control (MPPC)

11.1.2. Frequency. The WS product is available on line with "as of" dates 31 December, 31 March, 30 June, and 30 September. File maintenance by the IMS is permitted for each quarterly and update cycle. When WS is accessed, the current quarter and previous semiannual update cycle can be file maintained.

11.1.3. Source of Data. The data recorded on the Reported Assets and Requirements (RAR) product is the source for the information found on the WS product.

11.1.3.1. RAR Sections 1 through 4 contain the requirements and assets. Section 1 includes peacetime requirements and in-use assets by reporting activity. Section 2 includes the warehouse and funded/on-order assets by reporting activity. Section 3 includes the War Readiness Materiel (WRM) requirements and in-place assets by WRM base code. Section 4 includes additive requirements and in-use assets.

11.1.3.2. The requirements and assets in RAR Section 1, 3, and 4 are linked to reporting MAJCOM and MDS.

11.1.3.3. The WS product contains the above data, stratified over a twelve year period. Seven years are computed and another five years are available for file maintenance.

11.2. WS Content.

11.2.1. Content. The WS product is designed to show data stratified over 17 program positions, covering a 12 year period. The first program position is the reported position. D039 stratifies requirements and assets six years beyond the reported position, which covers the next 11 program positions.

An additional five out years have been added. Data can be file maintained into these years if needed to portray out year requirements not included in the computation. This product has two sections, both of which are file maintainable by the IMS.

11.2.1.1. Section 1, Weapon System Data, AD200.C2K108ZP. This section, three screens wide) contains separate screens for each MDS and MAJCOM combination found on the RAR product. The gross requirements, aligned assets, and net requirements are displayed for each of the combinations.

11.2.1.2. Section 2, Weapon System Data, Non Aligned Assets, AD200.C2L108ZP. This section, three screens wide, contains two parts. The top part shows nonaligned suitable assets. The bottom part shows nonaligned unsuitable assets. For the data found in Section 2, there is no relation to an MDS or MAJCOM.

11.3. Detailed Description of Format:

11.3.1. Standard Heading.

11.3.1.1. Subgroup Master (SGM) stock number. The subgroup master NSN for the I&S subgroup being computed.

11.3.1.2. Interchangeability and Substitutability (I&S) stock number. The I&S NSN.

11.3.1.3. RDB Product Number. AD200.C2K108ZP and AD200.C2L108ZP.

11.3.1.4. Current Date (CUR) and Time (date, month, year, hour, minutes). Date and time of system access.

11.3.1.5. Update Date (UPDATED) and Time (date, month, year, hour, minutes). Date and time of last update action.

11.3.1.6. As of Date (AS OF) of computation (date, month, year). The cut off for displayed data.

11.3.1.7. Item Nomenclature (ITM NM).

11.3.1.8. Alternate Cycle (ALT CYC). Typing X in the field allows file maintenance of the previous computation cycle instead of the current one.

11.3.1.9. Fiscal year of the buy/budget years and the current cycle number.

11.3.1.10. ALC two position code from Section A of IMCD.

11.3.1.11. Division (DIV) one position code from Section A of IMCD.

11.3.1.12. IMS two-position code from Section A of IMCD.

11.3.1.13. Budget Program Activity Code and Materiel Program Code (BUD CD CTL) from Section A of IMCD.

11.3.1.14. Standard Price (STD PRC) of the item being computed as reflected in Section B of IMCD.

11.3.1.15. Replacement Factor (REPL FAC) of the item being computed as reflected in Section A of IMCD.

11.3.2. Section 1 Weapon System Data.

11.3.2.1. Section 1 contains, by MDS and MAJCOM, all gross requirements, aligned assets and the resulting net requirements for the item being computed.

11.3.2.2. The elements which appear in Section 1 are:

11.3.2.2.1. GROSS RQMTS (gross requirements).

11.3.2.2.1.1. AF INITIAL. For the MDS and MAJCOM selected, this line will summarize all reported peacetime requirements from Section 1 of RAR. The results of programming will be indicated in the different program positions.

11.3.2.2.1.2. ADDITIVE. For the MDS and MAJCOM selected, the line will display all additive requirements file maintained in Section 4 of RAR except additives using TRC 01-09, 10-15, 25-29, 30-39, and 93-99. (See Note.)

11.3.2.2.1.3. WRM. For the MDS and MAJCOM selected, this line will display requirements found in Section 3 of RAR. Additives using TRC 01-09 will appear as part of the WRM line.

11.3.2.2.1.4. REPLACEMENT. For the MDS and MAJCOM selected, this line will indicate that quantity of computed replacement requirements aligned by the computational system to MDS/MAJCOM net shortages, if applicable. Additives using TRC 10-15 and 93-99 will appear in the replacement line.

NOTE:

Additives using 25-29 and 30-39 will not appear in the WS, WSP, nor PRA. These additives do not increase requirements; they simply retain the assets by placing the assets in economic retention on the IDSS.

11.3.2.2.1.5. TOTAL RQMTS. For the MDS/MAJCOM selected, the sum of total requirements by program position.

11.3.2.2.2. ASSETS.

11.3.2.2.2.1. IN USE. For the MDS/MAJCOM selected, the number of in use assets from Section 1, RAR, and additive in use assets from Section 4, RAR, will be summarized (except TRCs 01-09, 10-15, 25- 29, 30-39, 93-99).

11.3.2.2.2.2. IN PLACE. For the MDS/MAJCOM selected, this line will show the in-place assets from Section 3, RAR, and the additives in Section 4, RAR, using TRC 01-09.

11.3.2.2.2.3. WHSE SVC. This line will show the number of serviceable assets (from Section 2, RAR) that were reported and/or aligned to the MDS/MAJCOM shortages by computational system logic.

11.3.2.2.2.4. WHSE UNSVC. This line will show the number of reparable assets (from Section 2, RAR) that were aligned to the MDS/MAJCOM shortages by computational system logic.

11.3.2.2.2.5. FND ON ORDER. This line will show the number of funded or on order assets (from Section 2, RAR) that were aligned to the MDS/MAJCOM shortages by computational system logic.

11.3.2.2.2.6. TOTAL ASSETS. For the selected MDS/MAJCOM, this line shows, by program position, the sum of assets reported and aligned by the system.

11.3.2.2.3. NET REQUIREMENTS. For the MDS/MAJCOM selected, the difference between TOTAL RQMTS and TOTAL ASSETS.

11.3.2.2.3.1. Net requirements are further broken down into either initial or replacement for each MDS/MAJCOM combination in the WSP.

11.3.2.2.3.2. The WR-ALC/LED maintained Initial Requirement BP-MDS Table (IBM) display screen contains those applications considered to be in production. By utilizing the MDS data in the IBM product, the net requirements on the WS screen can be identified as initial (in the case of a MDS match) or replacement (in the case of no match).

11.3.2.2.3.3. Additive requirements are considered to be initial requirements if the BP/MDS match the IBM table and the TRC used in Section 4 of the RAR is not 10-15, 40, 41, or 93-99. If TRC is 10- 15, 40, 41, or 93-99, the additive requirements are considered to be replacement. Further if the BP/MDS does not match the IBM table, the additive requirements are considered to be replacements.

11.3.2.2.3.4. A grand total of initial and replacement requirements is displayed for the SGM being computed on the PRA product.

11.3.3. Section 2 Non Aligned Assets.

11.3.3.1. Suitable. Assets found in this part are those suitable assets for which no requirements exist. There is no link to MDS or MAJCOM on Section 2 data.

11.3.3.1.1. IN USE. Any quantity on this line is a result of the authorized quantities being less than the quantities reported in use in Section 1, RAR. In this instance, all MDS and MAJCOMs for the SGM are considered.

11.3.3.1.2. IN PLACE. Quantities exist on this line when WRM authorizations are less than the in place assets being reported in Section 3, RAR. All MDS and MAJCOMs are considered.

11.3.3.1.3. WHSE SVC. Assets on this line are derived from Section 2, RAR. Quantities will appear on this line if there are no net shortages in Section 1 that require the assets. The total quantity may not agree with the quantity found in Section 2 RAR, because some of the assets (but not all) may have been assigned to Section 1 shortages.

11.3.3.1.4. WHSE UNSVC. Assets on this line are derived from Section 2 RAR. Quantities will appear on this line if there are no net shortages in Section 1 that require the assets. The total quantity may not agree with the quantity found in Section 2 RAR, because some of the assets (but not all) may have been assigned to Section 1 shortages.

11.3.3.1.5. FND ON ORD. Assets on this line are derived from Section 2 RAR. Quantities will appear on this line if there are no net shortages in Section 1 that require the assets. The total quantity may not agree with the quantity found in Section 2 RAR, because some of the assets (but not all) may have been assigned to Section 1 shortages. Any quantity on this line will require a review for possible termination action.

11.3.3.2. Unsuitable. Assets are found in this part by virtue of cataloging action which identifies the NSN(s) as being unsuitable for issue (e.g., parts preference codes 4 or 9).

11.3.3.2.1. The categories of assets are the same as for Suitable Non- Aligned; however, none of these assets will be assigned to computed shortages in Section 1 WS.

11.3.3.2.2. Removal of unsuitable assets from activity reporting may cause a shortage in Section 1 WS.

11.4. File Maintenance Instructions.

11.4.1. File maintenance of the WSP is accomplished utilizing the RDB WS screens. “These screens are accessed after RDB logon by typing: FOE FM EQP WS.” and pressing <ENTER>.

11.4.2. Gross requirements and aligned assets in Section 1 and nonaligned assets found in Section 2 can be file maintained.

11.4.3. The instructions for file maintaining a change in Section 1 of WS are:

11.4.3.1. After access to the WS screen, type the desired SGM and press <ENTER>. This will select all the data for the SGM. By pressing <F5>, each different MAJCOM/MDS combination may be reviewed for possible file maintenance action.

11.4.3.2. To review all screens for a given MDS, <TAB> to the MDS field, enter the desired MDS, blank the MAJCOM field and press <ENTER>. This method will provide all screens showing the MDS selected regardless of MAJCOM. Pressing <F5> will allow paging through the different MDS screens.

11.4.3.3. To review the first MDS/MAJCOM combination for a given MAJCOM, blank the MDS field <TAB> to the MAJCOM field, type the desired MAJCOM code and press <ENTER>. Pressing <F5> will allow paging through the various MDS/MAJCOM combinations (not necessarily the selected MAJCOM).

11.4.3.4. To review a specific MDS/MAJCOM, type the desired MDS and MAJCOM and press <ENTER>,

11.4.3.5. Once the desired screen is accessed, the current computation cycle or the alternate cycle (ALT CYC) may be selected for file maintenance.

11.4.3.6. The following may be file maintained:

11.4.3.6.1. REPORTED program position. Both requirements and assets are divided into OS (overseas) and ZI (zone of interior). Use <TAB> to select the proper category, then enter the new total under OS and/or ZI.

11.4.3.6.2. ALL QTRS (All quarters). If a change applies to all program positions (i.e., straight lined), <TAB> to the ALL QTRS on the proper category line, type the new total. All quarters are updated except the REPORTED. (Do not use ALL QTRS to change existing data without reviewing all 17 program positions.)

11.4.3.6.3. If changes are phased, then <TAB> to the different program positions and enter the new totals for each. To file maintain the outyears, type RIGH at the command line and press <ENTER> or press <F8>. Press <ENTER> before leaving any screen upon which file maintenance has been performed to get the message "Edit Successful". Review the Net Requirement. If recalculation is required, type “X” at RECALC and press <>ENTER> to get

the message “Recalc Successful”. To return to a previous screen, type LEFT at the command line and press <ENTER> or press <F7>.

11.4.4. To perform file maintenance in Section 2, type NEXT at the command line in Section 1.

11.4.4.1. Section 2 is single page, three screens wide, with the top half permitting changes to non-aligned suitable assets and the bottom half for changes to nonaligned unsuitable assets.

11.4.4.2. The assets in the REPORTED program position of Section 2 are divided into ALC, OS, and ZI. The rest of the program positions are the same as WS Section 1.

11.4.5. Once file maintenance in Section 1 and/or Section 2 is completed, type "X" at NOTEPAD and press <ENTER>. Document justification for file maintenance actions to include the quarterly cycle and year (i.e. Mar 98) to provide a complete audit trail. Then, press <ENTER> to obtain "Edit Successful," and update the data base by typing "Y" at UPDATE and pressing <ENTER>.

11.5. General.

11.5.1. WSP Screens/Products.

11.5.1.1. Purpose. The RDB WSP screens are designed for on line viewing of weapon system data. While the data contained is the same as the file maintenance version WS, it is summarized and arrayed differently. While the file maintenance WS contains all 17 quarters, the WSP display selects the reported, current operating, buy, budget and the next 5 out years (budget+1 through budget+5).

11.5.1.2. Frequency. The data in the WSP is available at all times. The data is updated each quarterly and update cycle. It is also updated as a result of file maintenance on the WS product as required.

11.5.2. Format.

11.5.2.1. The WSP consists of six sections as follows:

11.5.2.1.1. Section 1. This section shows requirement and aligned asset quantities by MDS and MAJCOM within an SGM for the Reported, Current Operating, Buy, Budget and Budget+1 through Budget+5 positions. There will be a separate screen for each different MDS/MAJCOM combination.

11.5.2.1.2. Section 2. This section provides requirement and aligned asset quantities by MAJCOM within an SGM for the Reported, Current Operating, Buy, Budget and Budget+1 through Budget+5 positions. There will be separate screens for each different MAJCOM.

11.5.2.1.3. Section 3. This section shows requirement and aligned asset quantities by MDS within an SGM for the Reported, Current Operating, Buy, Budget and Budget+1 through Budget+5 positions. There will be separate screens for each different MDS.

11.5.2.1.4. Section 4. This section shows requirement and aligned asset quantities summarized by SGM for the Reported, Current Operating, Buy, Budget and Budget+1 through Budget+5 positions.

11.5.2.1.5. Sections 5. This section displays excess assets by SGM for the Reported, Current Operating, Buy, Budget and Budget+1 through Budget+5 positions.

11.5.2.1.6. Section 6, Part 1. This section shows the dollar summary of requirement and aligned asset quantities for the Reported, Current Operating, Buy and Budget positions. Part 2 will show the out year dollar summary.

11.5.2.1.7. Section 6, Part 2. This section shows the dollar summary of requirement and aligned asset quantities for the Budget+1 through Budget+5 positions. (Note: PF8 will page to Part 2; PF7 will go back to Part 1.)

11.5.3. Product Selection Screen.

11.5.3.1. Access. WSP can be accessed after RDB system logon by typing “FOE DIS EQP WSP.” at the command line.

11.5.3.2. Product Selection Screen. If WSP is selected, the first screen encountered is WSP, Product Selection Screen, AD200.C4J108ZP. This screen allows a selection of options to display weapon system data

11.5.3.3. Selection options.

11.5.3.3.1. SGM or I&S. Entry must be a valid SGM or I&S NSN. If selected, all other selections (except Escalate, MDS, MAJCOM,ALT CYC, Section or Summary) are ignored.

11.5.3.3.2. ALC. If selected, the entry must be OC, OO, SA, SJ, SM or WR. At least one other selection must be made.

11.5.3.3.3. AFMC. If selected, entry must be an "X" and ALC must be blank. At least one other selection must be made.

11.5.3.3.4. DIV. If selected, then an ALC must also be selected.

11.5.3.3.5. IMS. If selected, then an ALC and DIV must be entered.

11.5.3.3.6. Escalate. If selected, the entry must be "X".

11.5.3.3.7. Section. If left blank, all sections will be accessible. If section number 1 through 6 is selected, then only the section chosen can be viewed. If a section is indicated, then Summary must be blank.

11.5.3.3.8. MDS. If an MDS is indicated, Section 5 will not be accessible.

11.5.3.3.9. MAJCOM. If selected, the entry must be a valid MAJCOM code. If a MAJCOM is selected, then Section 5 will not be available.

11.5.3.3.10. BP, SMC or MPC. If any of these are selected, then at least one of the following must also be selected: ALC, DIV, IMS, MAJCOM, Buy Net Upper/Lower, BUD Net Upper/Lower or OUT NET Upper/Lower.

11.5.3.3.11. Summary. If selected, the entry must be "X". Section must be left blank.

11.5.3.3.12. MIEC SGM. If selected, then at least one other selection must be made.

11.5.3.3.13. FSC SGM. If selected, then either "Section 6" or "Summary" must be selected. If selected, then FSG SGM must be blank.

11.5.3.3.14. FSG SGM. If selected, then either "Section 6" or "Summary" must be selected. If selected, then FSC SGM must be blank.

11.5.3.3.15. MMAC SGM. If selected, then either "Section 6" or "Summary" must also be selected.

11.5.3.3.16. Buy Net Upper/Lower $ Range. If a range is selected, then at least one of the following must be selected: ALC, DIV, IMS, MAJCOM, BP, SMC or MPC.

11.5.3.3.17. Bud Net Upper/Lower $ Range. If a range is selected, then at least one of the following must be selected: ALC, DIV, IMS, MAJCOM, BP, SMC or MPC.

11.5.3.3.18. Out Year. If selected, the entry must be 1 through 5 (out years) and at least one of "Out Net Lower" or "Out Net Upper" must be entered.

11.5.3.3.19. Out Net Upper/Lower $ Range. If entered, then "Out Yr" and at least one of the following must be selected: ALC, DIV, IMS, MAJCOM, BP, SMC or MPC.

11.5.3.3.20. ALT Cycle. If left blank, the current cycle data will be viewed. If an alternate cycle's data is desired, type an "X" beside the proper cycle.

11.5.3.4. After choosing selection options, press <ENTER> and the defined product will be displayed.

11.6. General.

11.6.1. The RDB system provides the capability of producing the WSP as a hardcopy report **(AD200.C4HCC8ZD).** The report received will be identical to the display WSP product format.

11.6.2. The system Output Products Menu can be accessed by typing FOE OP SJR EQP WSP after RDB logon.

11.6.3. Product Selection Screen.

11.6.3.1. The Output Products Product Selection Screen is identical to the one described in Display. See the selection options described under Section B, Paragraphs 11.5.3.3.2. through 11.5.3.3.20.

11.6.3.2. After defining the hardcopy product desired, press <ENTER>. A system generated Job Request Number will appear at the lower corner of screen.

11.6.4. Invoking Hardcopy Output.

11.6.4.1. The RDB system currently utilizes the CA Dispatch system to actually direct the printing request to the proper ALC and to the desired printer.

11.6.4.2. Check local instructions for use of CA Dispatch.

Chapter 12

CODES AND FACTORS

12.1. Codes Applicable to Equipment Item Requirements Computation System Output Products.

12.1.1. Acceptance Code (ACCEPTANCE CD). A code used in the IMCD report which may be file maintained to affect the Materiel Procurement Program Control Plan (MPPC, a.k.a. AF Form 630B).

Table 12.1. Accept.

Code	Meaning
A	Item accepted for Air Force use.
B	Items still under development, therefore, not yet accepted for Air Force use.

12.1.2. Acquisition Advice Code (AAC). Used on IMCD to indicate how and under what restrictions an Item of Supply will be acquired. The codes are also used to identify Disposal items, Condemned and Semi-Active items and Local Purchase/Local Manufactured items during the supply decision processes. (AFMAN 23-110, Vol 1, Pt 1, Amendment 22)

Table 12.2. ACC.

Code	Meaning
A	Service Regulated (Service Use Only - Stocked) Issue, transfer, or shipment is controlled by authorities above the ICP level to assure proper and equitable distribution.
B	ICP Regulated (Service Use Only - Stocked) Issue, transfer, or shipment is controlled by the Inventory Control Point.
C	Service Managed (Service Use Only - Stocked) Issue, transfer, or shipment is not subject to specialized controls other than those imposed by individual Service supply policy.
D	DoD Integrated Material Managed, Stock and Issued (Stocked) Issue, transfer, or shipment is not subject to specialized controls other than those imposed by the Integrated Materiel Manager/Service supply policy.
E	Other Service Managed, Stocked and Issued (Service Use Only) Issue, transfer, or shipment is not subject to specialized controls other than those imposed by the Service requisitioning policy.
F	Fabricate or Assemble (Non-Stocked) National Stock Numbered items fabricated or assembled from raw materials and finished products as the normal method of support. Procurement and stockage of the items are not justified because of low usage or peculiar installation factors. Distinctions between local or centralized fabricate/assemble capability are identified by the Source of Supply Modifier in the Source of Supply Column or the Service Management Data Lists.

G General Services Administration (GSA) Integrated Material Managed Stocked and Issued (Stocked) Identifies GSA/VA-managed items available from GSA/VA supply distribution facilities. Requisitions and fund citations will be submitted in accordance with GSA/VA/Service requisitioning procedures.

H Direct Delivery Under a Central Contract (Non - Stocked) Issue, transfer, or shipment is not subject to specialized controls other than those imposed by Integrated Materiel Manager/Service/Agency Supply policy.

I Direct Ordering From a Central Contract (CP-Non-Stocked) Issue, transfer, or shipment is not subject to specialized controls other than those imposed by Integrated Manager/Service supply policy. The item is covered by a centrally issued contractual document, or by any multiple- award Federal supply schedule, which permits using activities to place orders directly on vendors for direct delivery to the user.

J Non-Stocked, Centrally Procured (CP-Non-Stocked) IMM/Service centrally managed but not stocked item. Procurement will be initiated only after receipt of a requisition.

K Centrally Stocked for Overseas Only (Stocked) Main means of supply is local purchase. Item is stocked in domestic supply system for those overseas activities unable to procure locally due to non-availability of procurement sources or where local purchase is prohibited. Requisition will be submitted by overseas activities in accordance with Service/Agency requisitioning procedures. NOTE: CONUS activities will obtain supply support through local procurement procedures.

L Local Purchase (Non-Stocked) DLA/GSA/Service/Agency-managed items authorized for local purchase as normal means of support at base, post, camp, or station level. Item not stocked in wholesale distribution system of Integrated Manager/Service/Agency Inventory Control Point.

M Restricted Requisitions - Major Overhaul (Service Use Only) (Stocked) Items (assemblies and/or component parts) which for lack of specialized tools, test equipment, etc., can be used only by major overhaul activities. Base, post, camp, or station activities will not requisition unless authorized to perform major overhaul function.

N Restricted Requisitioning - Disposal (Service Use Only) (Stocked) Discontinued items no longer authorized for issue except on the specific approval of the Service inventory manager. Requisitions may be submitted in accordance with Service requisitioning procedures in instances where valid requirements exist and replacing item data has not been furnished.

O Packaged Fuels (CP-Non-Stocked) DLA-managed and Service-regulated.

P Restricted Requisition - Security Assistance (SA) Program (Stocked) Base, post, camp, or station will not requisition.

Q Bulk Petroleum Products - Stocked (DLA Managed) DLA-managed.

R Restricted Requisition - Government Furnished Material (GFM) (Stocked) Indicates item is centrally procured and stocked as GFM in connection with the manufacture of military items.

S Restricted Requisitioning - Other Service Funded (Service Use Only) (Stocked) For Service -managed items whereby the issue, transfer, or shipment is subject to specialized controls of funding Military Service.

T Condemned (Non-Stocked) Item is no longer authorized for procurement, issue, use, or requisitioning

U Lead Service Managed As a minimum provides procurement, disposal, and single submitter functions. Wholesale logistics responsibilities which are to be performed by the PICA in support of SICA are defined by the SICA NIMSC code.

V Terminal Item (Stocked) Identifies items in stock, but future procurement is not authorized. Requisitions may continue to be submitted until stocked are exhausted. Preferred item NSN is normally provided by application of the phrase: When Exhausted Use (NSN). Requisitions will be submitted in accordance with IMM/Service requisitioning procedures as applicable.

W Restricted Requisitioning - Special Instructions Apply (Non-Stocked) Indicates stock number has been assigned to a generic item for use in bid invitations, allowance lists, etc., against which no stocks are ever recorded. Requisitions will be submitted only in accordance with IMM/Service requisitioning procedures. (This code will be used , when applicable, in conjunction with Phrase Code S(Stock as NSN(s)). It is considered applicable for use when a procurement source(s) becomes available. The Phrase Code S and the applicable "stock as" NSN(s) will then be applied for use in stock, store, and issue actions.)

X Semi-Active Item - No Replacement (Non-Stocked) A potentially inactive NSN which must be retained in the supply system as an item of supply because (1) stocks of the item are on hand or in use below the wholesale level and (2) the NSN is cited in equipment authorization documents TO $ E, TA, TM, etc. or in-use assets are being reported.

Y Terminal Item (Non-Stocked) Further identifies code V items on which wholesale stocks have been exhausted. Further procurement not authorized.

Z Insurance/Numeric Stockage Objective Item (Stocked) Items which may be required occasionally or intermittently, and prudence requires that a nominal quantity of materiel be stocked due to the essentiality or the lead time of the item.

12.1.3. Acquisition Method Code (ACQ MTH). Used on IMCD report to indicate whether an item is eligible for competitive or direct (sole source) manufacturer procurement and identify the amount of technical screening available. Comprised of acquisition method code followed by acquisition method suffix code.

Table 12.3. ACQ MTH.

Code	Meaning
0	Not subject to acquisition method code classification.
1	Already competitive.
2	Competitive for the first time.
3	Already direct purchase manufacturer.

4	Direct purchase manufacturer for the first time.
5	Non-competitive.

Table 12.4. ACQ MTHS.

Suffix Code	Meaning
0	No acquisition method code established.
A	The government's rights to use data in its possession is questionable and must be resolved.
B	Procurement of this item is restricted to source(s) specified on source control drawings.
C	This item requires engineering sources approval by the design control activity in order to maintain the quality of the item.
D	The data needed to produce this item from additional sources is not physically available.
G	Item is technically suitable and legally clear for advertising, and the data package is complete.
H	Government does not have physically in its possession, sufficient, accurate, or legible data to purchase this part from other than current source.
K	Item is produced from class 1A castings.
L	The low dollar value of procurement makes it uneconomical to improve the procurement status of the item.
M	Application of master or coordinated tooling is required to produce this item.
N	Item requires special test and/or inspection facilities to determine and maintain ultra-precision quality for the item's function or system integrity.
P	Rights to use data for procurement of this item from additional sources are legally unavailable and cannot be acquired by purchase.
Q	Government does not have adequate data, lacks rights to data, or both, required to purchase this part from additional sources.
R	Data or the rights to use the data needed to purchase this item from additional sources are not owned by the government, and it has been determined that it is uneconomical to acquire them by purchase.
S	Procurement of this item is restricted to limited source(s) because security classification of confidential or higher prevents public disclosure.
T	Procurement of this item is controlled by qualified products list (QPL) procedures.
U	Item is uneconomical to compete.
V	Item has been designated a high reliability part under a formal reliability program.
Y	Design of this item is unstable.

Z	Commercial/non-developmental off-the-shelf item. Procurement of this item from the current source is necessary to ensure standardization and interchangeability of parts.

12.1.4. Action Code Equipment - Vehicle and Non-Vehicle (ACT). Code indicates type of manual action by IMS.

Table 12.5. ACT.

Code	Meaning
A	Added Data
C	Changed Data
D	Deleted Data
M	Matched to OPF
U	Unmatched to OPF
W	Data Added After Update Computation Cycle (Applies to Additives)
X	I & S Restructure
Y	DataChanged After Update Computation Cycle(Applies to Additives)
Z	Data Deleted After Update Computation Cycle (Applies to Additives)

12.1.5. Aerospace Ground Equipment Management Code (AGE MGT). Used on IMCD report to identify categories of support equipment and corresponding funding responsibility.

Table 12.6. AGE MGT.

Code	Meaning
A	Developmental; AFMC budget/funding responsibility.
B	Standard item peculiar to system that has transitioned to AFMC; AFMC budget/ funding responsibility.
C	Standard item peculiar to system that has transitioned to AFMC; AFMC budget/ funding responsibility.
D	Standard item common to both system and non-system applications or common to system in acquisition and system out of acquisition; AFMC budget/funding responsibility.
E	Commercial off-the-shelf AGE not defined and qualified to a current Government-approved specification; item introduced by AFMC and AFMC has budget/ funding responsibility.
F	Commercial off-the-shelf AGE not defined and qualified to a Government-approved specification; AFMC budget/funding responsibility.

Table 12.7. ALC.

Air Logistics Center Codes (ALC).

OC	(H)	Oklahoma City Air Logistics Center

OO	(G)	Ogden Air Logistics Center
SA	(P)	San Antonio Air Logistics Center
SC	(W)	San Antonio NDCM (PSEUDO) (eqpt only)(Special Weapons)
SM	(F)	Sacramento Air Logistics Center
SJ		AF Cryptologic Support Center
WP	(N)	HQ AFMC - WPAFB OH
WR	(L)	Warner Robins Air Logistics Center

12.1.6. Allocation Priority Code (AP). Also known as the force activity designator. It is an RAR code used during allocation procedures for dividing available assets among known requirements.

Table 12.8. AP.

Code	Meaning
1	United States (US) Forces in Combat and Other Forces or Activities (including those receiving military assistance) Designated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS). This Designation isn't Normally Used in Peacetime Except as Follows: (1) Top National Priority Programs Approved by the President. (2) Declared National Emergencies. (3) Projects Specifically Designated by DOD.
2	US Combat, Combat-Ready, and Direct Combat Support Forces Deployed Outside Continental United States (CONUS) or Maintained in a State of Combat Readiness for Immediate (Within 24 Hours) Employment/Deployment.
3	US Combat Ready and Direct Combat Support Forces Outside CONUS or those CONUS Forces Maintained in a State of Readiness for Deployment to Combat Within 30 Days.
4	US Forces Being Maintained in a State of Combat Readiness for Deployment to Combat Within 90 Days But More Than 30 Days.
5	All Other Forces/Activities.

12.1.7. Allowance Source Code (ASC). These codes are used to determine the appropriate allowance in which an organization has approval for equipment items. (Formerly TA/Table of Allowance).

Table 12.9. ASC.

Code	Meaning
000	Unauthorized Equipment on hand
000A	Excess Equipment
006	Org and Adm Equipment
010	Vehicles
014	Individual Training
040	R & D Non-Listed Items
041	Special Allowances

044 Gift Property
047 Collateral Equipment
048 Retention Authority
049 R & D Stock Listed Items
050 Equipment Loaned to USAF
051 AF Equipment for Non-AF Activity
052 Stock/Operating Levels
053 Test Supportable Equipment
054 Special Project Equipment
055 Class II Training Equipment
056 AF Items for Service Test
057 Contractor Loaned Items for Service Test
058 Emergency Contingency Allowances
060 Mechanized Materials Handling Systems (MMHS)
063 Inter/Intra Command Loans (Losing Base)
064 Inter/Intra Command Loans (Gaining Base)
067 RDT&E, Photo Optical Instrumentation (AFSC use only)
076 Base Inactivation/Closure
080 Harvest Bare Set Excess
105 Set Baker NUNN Camera
106 Special Command Positions
126 FGT Weapons Gunnery Ranges/Scoring
158 Harvest Bare Housekeeping Equipment (WRM)
410 Special Services and Physical Training
414 Qtrs Furniture & Equipment
416 AF Comm Service Orgs
462 Furniture & Bedding for Alert Rms
534 Laundry & Dry Cleaning Equip
538 Security Police Activities
626 Airborne Photo Repair Equip
629 Audiovisual Organization
649 Armed Forces Radio/TV Support
660 Comm Equip (Non-Comm Actys)
665 Ground Comm Elec Maint
709 Elec Security Command Equip
778 Aerospace Audiovisual Serv Orgs

986	Quick Reaction Capability
987	Temporarily Required Items

12.1.8. Area Code (AR). An RAR code used to identify the geographical location (AREA) of the reporting activity.

Table 12.10. AR.

Code	Meaning
1	Reporting activity is located in North, Central or South America.
2	Reporting activity is located in Europe (except Germany).
3	Reporting activity is located in Germany.
4	Reporting activity is located in the Asian theater of operations.

12.1.9. ADPE. Used in IMCD report to identify an item of ADPE, or an item containing ADPE, regardless of assigned federal stock class. For additional information, reference AFMAN 23-110, Vol 2, Pt 2, Ch 27, Sect M.

Table 12.11. ADPE.

Code	Meaning
0	Represents items with no ADP components
1	Analog central processing unit (CPU)
2	Digital CPU
3	Hybrid CPU
4	ADP input/output and storage devices used to control and transfer information to and from a CPU
5	ADP accessory equipment
6	Punched card equipment
7	ADP Supplies & Support Equipment
8	ADP Components
9	Item containing embedded ADPE meeting one or more definitions for codes 1 thru 6

12.1.10. Budget Program Code (BP). Used in the IMCD report to identify the funding budget program as it correlates to the accounting classification subdivision of the appropriation level. The BP code and the System Management Code (SMC) together make up the Budget Program Activity Code (BPAC). BPAC Master List is published periodically by USAF/FM. (References: AFR 172-1, Vol IV and AFR 700-20, STID BU-135.)

Table 12.12. BP.

BP Code	Meaning
10	Aircraft Weapon System
12	In-Service Direct Support Equipment

13	Post-Production Aircraft Weapon System
19	Miscellaneous Charges (includes ECSE)
20	Missile Weapon System
22	Missile SupportEquipment
81	Munitions and Associated Equipment
82	Vehicular Equipment
83	Electronic and Telecommunication Equipment
84	Other Base Maintenance and Support Equipment
87	Procurement Other Than Air Force

12.1.11. Cataloging Activity Codes (CAT/ACTY). Used to identify the ALC having cataloging responsibility.

Table 12.13. CAT/ACTY.

Code	Meaning
SA	HQ AFMC
SC	San Antonio (Special Weapons)
SE	San Antonio (ALC/SA-ALC)
SJ	San Antonio (Cryptologic)
SP	San Antonio (Aerospace Fuels)
SU	Ogden ALC (OO-ALC)
SX	Oklahoma City ALC ((OC-ALC)
TA	Sacramento ALC (SM-ALC)
TG	Warner Robins ALC (WR-ALC)

12.1.12. Controlled Budget Code (BUD CD CTL). Used on RAR and IMCD formats. The Controlled Budget Code is a file maintainable, ten-position field comprised of a two-position numeric budget program (BP) code, a four-position system management code (SMC), and a four-position materiel program code (MPC):

- BPAC: AFR 172-1, Vol IV and AFR 700-20, STID BU-135.
- MPC: AFR 177-101.

12.1.13. Cycle Code (CYC CD). Indicates the as of date of the Equipment Computation.

Table 12.14. CYC CD.

Code	Meaning
01	31 December
04	31 March (Initial Computation)
04U	31 March (Updated Computation)

07	30 June
10	30 September (Initial Computation)
10U	30 September (Updated Computation)

12.1.14. Disposal; Deferral Codes (Disposal/Deferred). Used to indicate whether deferral of disposal has been authorized on an item. (Reference: AFMAN 23-110, Vol 3, Pt 5).

Table 12.15. Disposal/Deferred.

Code	Meaning
Y	Yes - Disposal Deferred
N	No - Compute Excess

12.1.15. Equipment Control Code (EC). Used on IMCD report to denote equipment items which require special controls and reporting. Reference AFMAN 23-110, Vol 2, Pt 2, Ch 3.

Table 12.16. EC.

Code	Meaning
A	Field Manufacturer Items
D	Controlled Mission Equipment (CME)
E	PCSP
N	NOCM
P	Industrial Plant Equipment (IPE) That DIPEC Has Coded As A DIPEC Interest Item
R	Rental Equipment (Excluding Vehicles)
V	Registration Number Controlled Vehicles
X	Vehicle Chassis

12.1.16. Equipment Essentiality Code (EEC). The EEC is the second position of the Mission Item Essentiality Code (MIEC) used in the IMCD report. They apply to aircraft and missile components, C-E equipment, and support equipment.

Table 12.17. EEC.

Code	Meaning
A	Not mission capable; lack of equipment prevents the system from doing any wartime or peacetime mission.
B	Not wartime mission capable; lack of equipment impairs the performance of wartime and assigned missions.
C	Not fully mission capable; lack of equipment impairs the performance of wartime and assigned missions, but the system can perform at least one assigned mission.
D	Not peacetime or training capable; lack of equipment prevents the system from performing its peacetime/training missions.

12.1.17. Error Codes for RAR Report. The error field consists of the EAID error code I and the EAID error code O reported by AFEMS on the input authorization and asset master. The codes that may appear are:

Table 12.18. RAR Report.

Code	Meaning
*	ASC/WRM composition code blank.
#	ASC inconsistent.
1	ASC canceled.
2	NSN not authorized in ASC.
5	NSN has been deleted from ASC.
6	ASC has been consolidated with other(s).
7	ASC has been replaced by another ASC.
8	CEMPAC unknown.

12.1.18. ERRC. Used in IMCD report to designate various combinations of expendability, repairability, and recoverability for centrally-procured equipment-type items.

Table 12.19. ERRC.

Code	Meaning
S	ND2. Non-expendable, depot-reparable item which is condemned at depot level
U	NF2. Non-expendable, field-reparable item which is condemned at field level.

12.1.19. Fuels Code (CD). Used on the IMCD report to indicate which type of ground fuel is used for a corresponding stock number.

Table 12.20. CD.

Code	Meaning
D	Diesel
G	Gasoline
J	Jet

12.1.20. Function Code (FUNC). Used on RAR report to indicate what type of action is being initiated for the line of data.

Table 12.21. FUNC.

Code	Meaning
A	Generated by the system in lines that have no data. Used by the IMS if an add transaction is appropriate.

B	This code will be used when there are no blank lines on the screen and IMS desires to add a line of data.
C	When data on an existing line is to be changed, C will be typed over the existing V code.
D	When an existing line of data has been determined to be invalid, it can be deleted by typing D over the existing V code. If a D is mechanically assigned to a line of data, it is a signal to the IMS that the record reported by the AFEMS was not used in computing.
E	When it is necessary to "refresh" a line of data, an E is typed over the function code currently showing for that line.
R	This code will be used to replicate an existing line of data. Can be used in lieu of B.

12.1.21. Hazardous Materiel Code. Used in IMCD report to identify explosives and other dangerous articles which require special handling in shipment as freight. Reference DoD 4100.39M, Vol 10, Chap 4.

12.1.22. Identification Code (IC). Used in RAR report to indicate the type of record, type requirement and source of the record. Unique to vehicles.

Table 12.22. IC.

Code	Meaning
J	Vehicle REM asset being utilized to satisfy an EAID mobility support requirement.
K	Vehicle REM asset being utilized to satisfy an EAID support requirement.
L	Vehicle REM asset being utilized to satisfy peacetime/WRM joint requirement

12.1.22. Inventory Management Specialist Materiel Program Code (IMS MPC). A four position code used on the IMCD report and file maintained by the inventory management specialist. If not file maintained, the IMS MPC will be the same as the last four positions of the Controlled Budget Code.

12.1.23. Item Code (IC). Used in RAR report to indicate whether item is most desirable/satisfactory in meeting a specific requirement or if it is a substitution.

Table 12.23. Item Code.

Code	Meaning
P	The record is a preferred authorized record, or if in-use assets are reported, they are the preferred authorized item.
S	The in-use equipment is a suitable substitute for the preferred authorization.
U	The substitute in-use asset(s) is not satisfactory.
M	The substitute in-use equipment requires multiple components for a single authorized quantity.

12.1.24. Item Disposal Deferred Code (DSP DEF). Used in IMCD report to indicate that the normal disposal action of excess wholesale assets is to be deferred.

Table 12.24. DSP DEF.

Code	Meaning
B	This code applies to both wholesale and retail assets reported, and is assigned at HQ AFMC to prevent automatic disposal of critical weapon systems component assets. This code can be changed to "R" or "N" by the IMS during file maintenance action.
C	This code applies to wholesale assets that have common application, and is assigned at HQ AFMC to prevent automatic disposal of critical weapon system component assets. This code can be changed to "R" or "N" by the IMS durinf file maintenance action.
N	This code is used when there is no requirement to retain assets. During file maintenance, the IMS enters a "N" to remove other disposal deferred codes when they are no longer necessary.
P	This code applies to wholesale assets that are peculiar to a specific application, and is assigned at HQ AFMC to prevent automatic disposal of critical weapon system component assets. This code can be changed to "R" or "N" by the IMS during file maintenance action.
R	This code freezes excess wholesale assets. This code is the lowest priority disposal deferred code. Although IMS may file maintain an "R", it should not be input without headquarters approval and proper documentation.
Blank	This field is blank. No retention of excess is required.

12.1.25. Major Command Code (MC). Used on RAR report to identify the parent major command responsible for reporting in place assets.

Table 12.25. MC.

MAJOR COMMAND INFORMATION

MAJCOM	Comd Abbr	Command Name
01	MEA	Air Force Management Engineering Agency
02	ISC	Air Force Inspection Center
03	TEC	Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center
05	INT	Air Force Intelligence Support Agency
06	AAG	Air Force Audit Agency
07	OSI	Air Force Office of Special Investigations
09	MPC	Air Force Personnel Center
06	ACD	US Air Force Academy
0D	AFE	United States Air Forces, Europe (USAFE)
0I	RPC	Air Reserve Personnel Center
0J	AETC	Air Education and Training Command
0M	AFR	Headquarters, Air Force Reserve

0N	HAF	Headquarters, United States Air Force
0R	PAF	Pacific Air Forces
0U	ITC	Air Force Intelligence Command
0V	SOC	Air Force Special Operations Command
0Y	CMC	Air Force Command, Control, Communications, and Computers (C4) Agency
1C	CMB	Air Combat Command
1L	MOB	Air Mobility Command
1M	MTC	Air Force Materiel Command
1S	SPC	Air Force Space Command
1W	ESC	Air Force Civil Engineering & Services Center
2E	LCT	Air Force Legal Services Center
2F	OMS	Air Force Office of Medical Support
2G	ICT	Air Force News Center
2H	COS	Air Force Combat Operations Staff
2I	NGS	Headquarters Air National Guard Support Center
2K	HRS	Air Force Historical Research Center
2L	TAP	Air Force Technical Applications Center
2M	RBO	Air Force Review Boards Agency
2U	MWR	Air Force Morale, Welfare & Recreation Center
2W	AFW	Air Force District of Washington
3D	SOE	AFELM US Special Operations Command
3P	ZEC	AFELM US Central Command
3V	ELM	Air Force Elements
3X	RDF	US CENTAF (Air Force Rapid Deployment Force)
3Y	FMC	Air Force Frequency Management Agency
4O	MAP	Military Assistance Program
41	JCS	Joint Communications Support Element
4H	DAV	Defense Audio Visual
4L	ELM	Air Force Elements Command (ATC)
4W	MFO	Air Force Medical Logistics Office
4Z	ANG	Air National Guard Readiness Center
51	MMJ	Classified
88	DMA	Defense Mapping Agency

12.1.26. Mission Item Essentiality Code (MIEC). A three position code assigned to each stock number on an IMCD report. The MIEC is comprised of the System Essentiality Code (SEC), the Equip-

ment Essentiality Code (EEC), and the Organization Essentiality Code (OEC). Note: See SEC, EEC, and OEC for a detailed definition of each of these codes.

12.1.27. Multiple Component Indicator Code (MI). Used in RAR report to indicate when a multiple component record had been adjusted or machine generated.

Table 12.26. MI.

Code	Meaning
Y	Originally authorized quantity. Used for program action codes I, D, or A.
N	Authorized quantity was not originally reported but has been mechanically generated, or the reported NSN is unmatched to the NSN cross reference. Used for program action codes B or R.

12.1.28. Nonconsumable Item Materiel Support Code (NIMSC). Used in IMCD report to identify the services performing depot maintenance for the Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA).

Table 12.27. NIMSC.

Code	Meaning
A	An activity within the Army is providing depot maintenance support.
B	The depot repair requirement of two or more services is being performed organically by more than one service.
D	DLA/DGSC provides depot maintenance support.
E	Excess overflow is contracted by the PICA.
F	An activity within the AF is providing depot maintenance support.
J	Joint Conventional Ammunition Production (JCAP) cognizance. Logistics functions and responsibilities are determined by the DoD single manager for conventional ammunition.
M	An activity within the Marine Corps is providing depot maintenance support.
P	Total depot maintenance is being accomplished by commercial contract.
S	Organic overflow to another service(s) possessing organic capability.
T	A Federal Aviation Administration activity is providing depot maintenance support
U	Unassigned Maintenance Intersupport Management Office (MIMSO) review not completed; current depot arrangements remain in effect.
V	An activity within the Navy is providing depot maintenance support.
W	A National Weather Service activity is providing depot maintenance support.
X	All other conditions.

12.1.29. Option Indicator Code (OPTION IND). A RAR report code.

Table 12.28. OPTION IND.

Code	Meaning
P	Preferred item (no substitutions).
S	Standard accessory package.
N	Non-standard accessory package.
PS	Preferred item (no substitutions) and standard accessory package.
PN	Preferred item (no substitutions) and non-standard accessory package.

12.1.30. Organization Essentiality Code (OEC). The third position of the Mission Item Essentiality Code (MIEC) on the IMCD report. It is derived from the priority of the organization which is represented in the allocation priority.

Table 12.29. OEC.

Code	Meaning
E	Critical for operation.
F	Impairs operation.
G	Not critical for operation.
M	Used only with SEC 7 and EEC M to denote FMS.

12.1.31. Ownership Account Code (ACCT). Used in RAR report to identify the ownership account for which the assets are being reported.

Table 12.30. ACCT.

Code	Meaning
OA	Air Force assets other than condition D.
OD	TOC (technical order compliance, condition D) assets.

12.1.32. Phrase Code (PHR CD). A code assigned to a series of phrases to denote changes and/or relationships between NSNs and information type data.

Table 12.31. PHR CD.

Code	Meaning
A	Consolidate with NSN
C	Canceled/Replaced by NSN
D	Change to FSC
E	Replaced by NSN
F	When exhausted use NSN
G	Use NSN until exhausted
H	Suitable substitute NSN
J	Interchangeable with NSN

K	U/I contains qty and U/M
L	Superseded by NSN
M	Breakdown into NSNs
N	Disposal
P	Use assembly, assortment or kit NSN
Q	Fabricate or assemble
R	Refer to technical document
S	Stock as NSNs
T	Condemned
U	Associated with master NSN, I and S family
V	Discontinued without replacement
X	Formerly FSC
Y	Equivalent to NSN
Z	Discontinued, use NSN
3	Reversal of phrase code S
5	Matched component, do not stock separately
6	For initial installation or initial use only
7	Use NSN until exhausted
9	When exhausted use NSN

12.1.33. Precious Metals Indicator Code (PM). Used on IMCD report to identify the precious metal content of an item.

Table 12.32. PM.

Code	Meaning
A	The item contains no known precious metal. Ref: DoD 4100.39M, Vol 10, Chap 4 , Table 160.

12.1.34. Primary Inventory Control Activity Code (PICA). Used in IMCD report to identify the location of the primary inventory control activity. For a description of PICA codes, reference DoD 4100.39M, Vol 10, Chap 4, Table 102

12.1.35. Procurement Agency Code (PRO AGY). Used on IMCD report to denote the agency having procurement cognizance/responsibility.

Table 12.33. PRO AGY.

Code	Meaning
AC	United States Army - Chemical
AF	United States Air Force
AR	United States Army other than chemical

GS	General Services Agency
MC	United States Marine Corps
NA	United States Navy
12	United States Army Mobility Equipment Center, St. Louis, Mo.
9C	Defense Construction Supply Center (DCSC)
9G	Defense General Supply Center (DGSC)
9I	Defense Industrial Supply Center (DISC)

12.1.36. Program Action Code (PAC).

Table 12.34. PAC.

Code	Meaning
A	Activation
B	In-Being
D	Decrease
I	Increase
R	Reorganization, Move, Transfer
Y	Deactivation

12.1.37. Quarter Code (QTR CD). Used on RAR report to indicate the fiscal year and quarter the asset record was dropped from the computation.

12.1.38. Record Flag Code (RF). Used on RAR report to call attention to significant data conditions.

Table 12.35. RF.

Code	Meaning
#	Indicates a change in organizational number.
<	Indicator used in Section 1 and 3 to flag situations wherein the NSN of the in use quantity is unmatched to the NSNs in Section B, IMCD. The in use quantity has been reduced to equal the authorized quantity.
&	Consolidated authorized quantities in section 1 when control fields match (NSN, organization, major command, EMO, and allowance identification).
*	Indicates a reduction record which did not match an existing AFEMS record.
%	Authorized NSN is unmatched to RAMP control file but the in use NSN is matched. Authorized quantity reduced to equal the in use quantity when then in use is less than the authorized quantity. Used in sections 1 and 3.
$	Shows multiple component as reported. Line printed as information only.
/	Used in sections 1 and 3 to show that NSN of in use is unmatched to Section B, IMCD. In use quantity has been reduced to equal authorized quantity.
A	Organization to be activated at some future date.

D	Reduction record to decrease the authorized quantity of immediately preceding authorization record. If * is printed above D, the reduction did not take.
I	Augmentation record to increase the authorized quantity of immediately preceding authorization record.
X	Duplication PAC B (in being organization). Possible duplication of requirements.

12.1.39. Record Identification Code (IC). Code used in RAR report to indicate the type of record, type requirement, and source of the record. Unique to vehicles.

Table 12.36. IC.

Code	Meaning
J	Vehicle REM asset being utilized to satisfy an EAID mobility support requirement.
K	Vehicle REM asset being utilized to satisfy an EAID support requirement.
L	Vehicle REM asset being utilized to satisfy peacetime/WRM joint requirement.

12.1.40. Repair Criteria Code (CRI/CD). A file maintainable code used on the IMCD report to indicate which repair rate will be used in computing repair quantities.

Table 12.37. CRI/CD.

Code	Meaning
C	Repair rate computed from reparable generations and in-use history data will be used.
I	IM RT (i.e., the repair rate entered by the IMS) will be used.

12.1.41. Repair Selection Code (SEL). A file maintainable code used on the IMCD report to indicate whether repair requirement quantities will be computed.

Table 12.38. SEL.

Code	Meaning
A	Do not compute repair requirements regardless of ERRC code.
B	Compute repair requirements regardless of ERRC code

12.1.42. Replacement Criteria Code (RPL CRI). Used on IMCD reports to indicate the technique to be used in computing replacement requirements.

Table 12.39. RPL CRI.

Code	Meaning
A	Replacement requirements are computed using the IMS file maintained replacement factor in IMCD Section A. The IMCD Section A replacement factor will not be changed mechanically, regardless of the condemnation data wihich is available in IMCD Section D. NOTE: This replacement factor should be determined in an IMS/ES coordinated effort, and should be periodically reviewed to ensure factor is still appropriate. This code requires documentation which explains how the factor is determined.
B	Replacement requirements are to be computed by the PULE method using IMCD Section E data. (Note that the replacement factor is zero in IMCD Section A, however, SGM stock number PULE replacement factors are provided on IMCD Section A Continued and Section E.
C	Replacementrequirements are to be computed using the mechanically determined replacement factor in IMCD Section A. The mechanical factor is computed using the condemnation and in-use data from IMCD Section D. Codes “D” and “G”, file maintained by IMS, will mechanically convert to “C” when adequate data is available. Further, “C” will revert to “H” if insufficient data is available. See NOTE below.
D	Replacement factor is to be computed by the PULE technique until sufficient in-use and condemnation data are available. When PULE logic is used, the replacement factor is equal to zero on IMCD Section A; computed PULE replacement factors are provided in IMCD Section A Continued and Section E. However, if PULE data is not available and if insufficient in-use history and condemnation data are available, the replacement criteria code will revert to "H". (The replacement criteria code will change to “C” when sufficient data is available, see NOTE below for additional details.)
E	ORTEM procedures are used. The replacement factor is not mechanically computed and will be equal to zero on IMCD Section A. Replacement quantities are input as additive requirements. (Ref. 2.8.5.2)
F	Replacement requirements are developed in accordance with technical order compliance guidance. The replacement factor is equal to zero on IMCD Section A. Replacement quantities are input as additive requirements. (Ref. 2.8.5.2)
G	Replacement factor will be manually file maintained until sufficient in-use and condemnation data are available. (When sufficient data is available, the replacement criteria code will automatically be changed to "C".)
H	(System Default) Mechanically entered when a new item is introduced (less than four quarters of history) or inadequate condemnation and in-use data are available. (The replacement criteria code will change to "C" when sufficient data is available.) See NOTE below.
BLANK	For registered equipment management system (REMS) vehicles, replacement is determined by use of the vehicle replacement code/age, not by the replacement factor; therefore, the replacement factor for registered vehicular items is zero.

12.1.43. Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA) Code. This code is part of the SICA/NIMSC field on the IMCD report. It is a one-position numeric code which follows the SOS code and identifies the degree of support received by the SICA. For a listing of SICA codes, reference DoD 4100.39-M, Vol 10, Chap 4, Table 107.

12.1.44. Source of Supply (SOS) Code. This code is part of the SICA/NIMSC field on the IMCD report. It is a three-position code which identifies a Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA) and its geographic location. It is coupled with a one-position numeric SICA code. For a listing of SOS codes, reference DoD 4100.39-M, Vol 10, Chap 4,Table 103.

12.1.45. System Essentiality Code (SEC). Also known as the application essentiality code, it is the first position of the Mission Item Essentiality Code (MIEC) on the IMCD report and is computed using MDS.

Table 12.40. SEC.

Code	Meaning
1	Highly critical system (FAD I).
2	Strategic systems.
3	Forward deployed tactical systems.
4	Continental United States systems in place by D+1.
5	Reserve systems in place by D+30.
6	Systems in place by D+30.
7	Foreign military sales (FMS) peculiar applications (SEC equal to 7 is not applicable to ALC-managed equipment items.)

12.1.46. Termination Code (TERMINATION CD). Used on IMCD report to indicate the reason for taking termination/reduction or non-termination action of funded/on-order assets.

Table 12.41. TERMINATION CD.

Code	Meaning
A	Items on contract will be terminated
B	Termination action was taken in a prior review.Date of termination action must be provided.
C	Item on contract was delivered after the asset cut-off date. Date of delivery must be provided.
D	Items were diverted to other uses after the asset cut-off date
E	Item does not require reduction or termination after erroneous data has been corrected
F	Item is ineligible for reduction or termination action due to higher headquarters' direction. Office symbol and point of contact in headquarters must be provided.
G	Item will not be reduced or terminated for reasons other than provided for in other codes.An explanation and justification must be provided for this decision **as required by local ALC policy/procedures.**

I	The computation is correct, butthe item will not be reduced or terminated because more than the actual computed buy was procured to obtain a price break; i.e., quantity discount, life of type buy, minimum buy, etc.
M	Purchase request was canceled in a prior review.Date of cancellation must be provided.
P	Item on purchase request will be canceled
Q	Reduction action on the purchase request was taken in a prior review. Date and amount of reduction action must be provided.
R	Item on purchase request will be reduced.Amount of reduction must be provided.
T	Reduction action on the contract was taken in a prior review. Date and amount of reduction must be provided. Requirements personnel must provide date, quantity and total dollar amount of reduction to appropriate organizational office. The organizational office will forward this information to the HQ AFMC focal point for equipment item termination reporting.
Y	Item on contract will be partially terminated.Amount of reduction must be provided.
Z	Contractor bankruptcy or other litigation prevents termination of contract.

12.1.47. Type Requirement Code (TRC). Used on RAR report to categorize types of additive requirements data.

Table 12.42. TRC.

Code	Meaning
01-09	War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Additives.
10-15	Replacement Requirement Additives.
16	Nonreporting Backorders. Mechanically input from the Stock Control and Distribution (SC&D) system into the C008 data bank.
17-19	Nonreporting Backorders. These nonreporting backorders are input via RDB file maintenance to cover special project/Air Force supply directive (AFSD) backorders that are not input mechanically.
25-29	Security Assistance Program (SAP) and Foreign Military Sales Tentative or Retention Additive.
30-32	Directed-to-Hold Suitable. Manually input to equal the quantity the ALC has been directed by higher headquarters to hold.
33	Directed-to-Hold Suitable. Mechanically derived based upon C008 input and applies to maximum operating levels reported by the base, as well as allowance source codes 048, 064, 068, and 985.
34	Directed-to-Hold Suitable. Used if the authorized stock number has a sequence code (also known as a parts preference code) of 4 or 9.
34	Directed-to-Hold Unsuitable. Additives are manually or mechanically input.
35-37	Elected-to-Hold Suitable.

39	Elected-to-Hold Unsuitable.
40	Equipment Rotation Levels.
41	Positive Support Levels.
50-58	Communications-Computer Systems (C-CS) Additives.
60-64	AFR 67-19 Contractor.
65	Contractor Backorders.
66	Shipments to Contractors.
67-68	Other Contractor Additives. Apply to contractor requirements not covered by codes 60-66 or 69.
69	Bailment/Loan Additives.
70-79	Training Additives.
80	System Program Manager (SPM) Additive. Requested by the SPM for file maintenance by the IMS when TRCs 01-79 do not apply.
81	Inventory Management Specialist (IMS) Initial Additive. Those additives initiated by the IMS for which TRCs 01-79 do not apply.
82	Support Equipment Requirements Data (SERD) Additive. File maintained to cover known future requirements not yet identified by the using MAJCOM.
83	Operating Support Levels.
84-89	Other SPM Additives.
90	Alternate Mission Equipment (AME) Installed Losses.
91	AF538 Non Reported Losses.
92	Real Property Installed Equipment (RPIE).
93-99	Other IMS Replacement Additives. The IMS will use TRCs 93-99 to input additive requirements and assets not covered elsewhere.

12.1.48. Use Code (UC). Used in RAR report to indicate the type of record, type of requirement, and source of the record. The possible non-vehicle codes are:

Table 12.43. UC.

Code	Meaning
A	EAID mobility support equipment.
B	EAID support equipment.
C	EAID peacetime requirement/asset being jointly used with a WRM requirement.
D	WRM.

12.1.49. Vehicle Replacement Reason Code (RC). Used in RAR reports to reflect the physical condition of in use assets. The code is governed by technical order 36A-1-1301.

Table 12.44. RC.

Code	Meaning
A	Age, miles, and one time repair. Life expectancy years and miles have been reached or exceeded and repair estimate exceeds one time repair.
B	Age and one time repair. Life expectancy years have been reached or exceeded and repair estimate exceeds the one time repair allowance.
C	Miles and one time repair. Life expectancy miles have been reached or exceeded and repair estimate exceeds one time repair allowance.
D	One time repair. Repair estimate exceeds one time repair allowance.
E	Destroyed.
F	Obsolete.
G	Age and miles. Life expectancy years and miles have been reached or exceeded.
H	Age. Life expectancy years have been reached or exceeded.
J	Miles. Life expectancy miles have been reached or exceeded.
K	Age and miles, one year. Life expectancy years and miles will be reached in one year.
L	Age, one year. Life expectancy will be reached in one year.
M	Miles, one year. Life expectancy miles will be reached in one year.
N	Age and miles, two years. Life expectancy years and miles will be reached in two years.
P	Age, two years. Life expectancy years will be reached in two years.
Q	Miles, two years. Life expectancy miles will be reached in two years.
R	Mid-cycle of the vehicle life expectancy (in years) has been reached.
S	Depot repair vehicles.
T	When A through S nor U applies.
U	Warranty.

12.1.51. Vehicle Status Code (VS). Used on RAR report to indicate the utilization or physical location of vehicle assets. AFMAN 23-110, Vol 4, Pt 1, Chap 22 contains the details on assignment of these codes.

Table 12.45. VS.

Code	Meaning
A	Asset is assigned for authorized use.
B	Asset has been shipped for repair, and disposition instructions have been or will be provided the repair activity by the CEMO.
C	Asset is being used in maintenance training.
D	Disposition instructions received, but vehicle accountability being maintained.
E	Unserviceable. Vehicle authorized for reclamation prior to processing to DRMO.
F	Asset is assigned to a special project/exercise other than WRM or mobility.
G	Asset has been shipped for repair and IMS redistribution.
H	When asset is physically in place for an authorized WRM requirement.
I	Vehicle processed to vehicle maintenance facility awaiting limited technical inspection.
J	Vehicle unauthorized but in excess and required.
K	Excess to command; being held at direction of IMS for future disposition instructions.
L	On loan in excess of 30 days to a non-AF organization.
M	Transferred to DRMO.
N	Unserviceable vehicle on hand. Disposition instructions and/or repair authority requested.
P	All other physical losses where vehicle will not return to the AF REMS.
Q	Used in delete record to remove an incorrect or invalid registration number or erroneously assigned NSN.
R	Asset is in base/depot level repair for more than 30 days with accountability remaining on authorized in use and REMS detail records.
S	Transferred on base to an organization of another command.
T	Intransit to an off base AF activity of another command.
U	Intransit off base to another AF activity of the same command.
V	On loan within or between commands, not to exceed 180 days (accountable records retained by EMS).
X	Excess to base. Awaiting CEMO directed action.
Y	For WRM in place asset which is in unserviceable condition and projected to be out of commission for 30 days or more.
Z	Intransit to port of embarkation (POE) either to or from overseas destination when it is anticipated that shipping time will exceed 180 days.

CLAUDE M. BOLTON JR., Maj Gen, USAF
Director, Requirements

Attachment 1
OUTPUT PRODUCTS LIST

PCN/DSN/RCS	FULL TITLE	MEDIA/ CLASS	FREQ/AS OF DATE/ DUE DATE	COPIES/ FORM	ON/OFF BASE RECIPIENTS
A-D200.-C1T-CC-8Z6	Additive Rqmts Summary AD HOC Spawned Report	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C3Q-CB-8F0	Equipment Over Age Additive Requirements	LIST/U	1 Mar; 1 Sep	1	ALC IMS/*
A-D200.-C3Q-CC-8Z4	Equipment Over Age Additive Requirements	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C3U-C1-8B6	Equipment Stk No Change Listing	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/16th Day of Quarter	1	ALC IMS/*
A-D200.-C3Z-CC-8Z1 RCS: MTC-DR(AR)7129	IMCD Item Manager Control Report	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor (AFMC/DRC)
A-D200.-C3Z-CC-8Z2	RAR Auth and Asset Data	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C3Z-CC-8Z3	Notepad	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C4A-CC-8Z5 RCS: MTC-DR(AR)7128	Net Requirements by Location	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Equipment OPR (AFMC/DRC)
A-D200.-C4G-CC-8ZC RCS: MTC-DR(AR)7126	PRA Report Projected Rqmts and Assets	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Equipment OPR (AFMC/DRC)
A-D200.-C4H-CC-8ZD	WSP Report by MDS and MAJCOM	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C4V-CC-8ZE	STK-NR Varience AD HOC Spawned Report	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C4X-CC-8ZG	SRAN Varience AD HOC Spawned	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C4Y-C6-8H9	PRA Report Projected Buy/Bud & Buy Net Requirements	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/19th day of Quarter	1	Equip OPR
A-D200.-C4Z-CD-8H9	PRA Report Projected Requirements and Assets	LIST/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	Equip OPR
A-D200.-C5D-CC-8Z7	Valid Change Notepad IMCD	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C5E-CC-8Z8	Valid Change Notepad RAR	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C5F-CC-8Z9	Valid Change Notepad Report Weapon System	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C5G-CC-8ZA	Valid Change Report I&S Restructure	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor

PCN/DSN/RCS	FULL TITLE	MEDIA/ CLASS	FREQ/AS OF DATE/ DUE DATE	COPIES/ FORM	ON/OFF BASE RECIPIENTS
A-D200.-C61-CC-8ZF	Vehicle In Use Inventory	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C63-CC-8ZH	OFAED Product AD HOC Spawned Report	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C65-CA-8EN	EQP Repair Index of Actions	LIST/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C66-CC-8ZK	Repair Index of Actions AD HOC Report	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C7C-C6-8E4	Asset Reduction Control File Control Report	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/19th Day of Quarter	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C7C-CA-8E4	Asset Reduction Control File Control Report	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/4 Days after D087 Update	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C7D-C6-8H4	Reconciliation Worksheet	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C7D-CD-8H4	Reconciliation Worksheet	LIST/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C7E-C6-8H4	Reconciliation List	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/1/CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C7E-CD-8H4	Reconciliation List	LIST/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C7G-CC-8ZJ	Reconciliation Worksheet	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C83-C6-8E7	Net Rqmts by Location Audit Report	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C93-CC-8ZM	Report Index of Actions	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C83-CA-8E7	Net Rqmts by Location Audit Report	LIST/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C84-C6-8E7	Net Rqmts by Location Control Report	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/1/Cd	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C84-CA-8E7	Net Rqmts by Location Control Report	LIST/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C75-C3-8D3	AF Industrial Fund (AFIF) Requirement	LIST/U	Q/IOQ/16th Day of Quarter	1	Equipment OPR

PCN/DSN/RCS	FULL TITLE	MEDIA/ CLASS	FREQ/AS OF DATE/DUE DATE	COPIES/ FORM	ON/OFF BASE RECIPIENTS
A-D200.-C76-C3-8D3	AF Industrial Fund (AFIF) Requirement Control Report	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/16th Day of Quarter	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C77-C3-8D1	Valid Organization File	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/16th Day of Quarter	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C78-C3-8D1	Valid Organization File Control Report	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/16th Day of Quarter	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C79-C6-8E1	Asset Stock Number Summary File	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/19th Day of Quarter	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C79-CA-8E1	Asset Stock Number Summary File	LIST/U	SA/4 days after D087 Update	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C7A-C6-8E1	Asset Stock Number Summary File Control Report	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/19th Day of Quarter	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C7A-CA-8E1	Asset Stock Number Summary File Control Report	LIST/U	SA/4 Days after D087 Update	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C7B-C6-8E4	Asset Reduction Control File	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/19th Day of Quarter	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C7B-CA-8E4	Asset Reduction Control File	LIST/U	SA/4 Days after D087 Update	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C85-C6-8E8	Projected Assets by Location Audit Report	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C85-CA-8E8	Projected Assets by Location Audit Report	LIST/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C86-C6-8E8	Projected Assets by Location Control Report	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C86-CA-8E8	Projected Assets by Location Control Report	LIST/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C87-C6-8EB	Net Rqmts by Weapon System Audit Report	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C87-CA-8EB	Net Rqmts by Weapon System Audit Report	LIST/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C88-C6-8EB	Net Rqmts by Weapon System Control Report	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C88-CA-8EB	Net Rqmts by Weapon System Control Report	LIST/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR

PCN/DSN/RCS	FULL TITLE	MEDIA/ CLASS	FREQ/AS OF DATE/DUE DATE	COPIES/ FORM	ON/OFF BASE RECIPIENTS
A-D200.-C89-C6-8ED	Weapon System Projected Asset Audit Report	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C89-CA-8ED	Weapon System Projected Assets Audit Report	LIST/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C8A-C6-8ED	Weapon System Projected Assets Control Report	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C8A-CA-8ED	Weapon System Projected Assets Control Report	LIST/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C8B-C6-8EH	Phased Assets by Stk-Nr Audit Report	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C8B-CA-8EH	Phased Assets by Stk-Nr Audit Report	LIST/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C8C-C6-8EH	Phased Assets by Stk-Nr Control Report	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C8C-CA-8EH	Phased Assets by Stk-Nr Control Report	LIST/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C8D-CA-8EP	NOCM RIAR Audit Report	LIST/U	SA/4 Days after D087 Update	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C8D-CA-8EP	NOCM RIAR Audit Report	LIST/U	SA/SA/MAR; SEPT	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C8E-CA-8EP	NOCM RIAR Control Report	LIST/U	SA/4 Days after D087 Update	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C8E-CA-8EP	NOCM RIAR Control Report	LIST/U	SA/SA/MAR; SEPT	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C91-C3-8D5	Auth and Asset Master (FMT 100)	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/16th Day of Quarter	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C92-C3-8D5	Auth and Asset Master (FMT 100) Control Report	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/16th Day of Quarter	1	Equipment OPR
A-D200.-C93-CC-8ZL	Report Index of Actions Extract	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C94-CC-8ZM	Report Index of Actions Extract	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C95-CC-8ZM	Report Index of Action Index	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor

PCN/DSN/RCS	FULL TITLE	MEDIA/ CLASS	FREQ/AS OF DATE/DUE DATE	COPIES/ FORM	ON/OFF BASE RECIPIENTS
A-D200.-C96-CC-8ZP	Report Item Stratification	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C97-CC-8ZQ	Report Dollar Summary Stratification	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C9D-CC-8ZR RCS: MTC-DR(SA)7125	Report Inventory of Principal Items	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor (AFMC/DRC)
A-D200.-C9E-CC-8ZS	Report Inventory Varience by BP	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C9F-CC-8ZT	Report Inventory Varience by SGM	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C9G-CC-8ZU	Report MPPC Data by SGM	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C9H-CC-8ZV	Report MPPC Data by FSC/MMAC	LIST/U	AR/AR/AR	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C9J-C6-8H5	Report Basic Index of Actions	LIST/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	Requestor
A-D200.-C9J-CD-8H6	Basic Index of Actions	LIST/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	Requestor
DB.CA1Q1AUN.ACFI	Air Force Accounting/Finance Center	TAPE/U	AN/AN/MARCH	1	LIBRARY
DB.CABZ2BUN.Q1AT	Buy/Budget Costs	TAPE/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CACE1AUN.CZBT	Stock Number Cross Reference File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CACE1BUN.I4BT	Comp Group Stk Nr Item Info File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CACE1CUN.I4CT	Computation Group Control Info File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CACE1DUN.Y2BT	RAR Valid Changes	TAPE/U	SA/SA/MAR; SEP	1	LIBRARY
DB.CACE1DUN.Y2BT	RAR Valid Changes	TAPE/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CACE1EUN.AMAT	Requirements Tables	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY

PCN/DSN/RCS	FULL TITLE	MEDIA/ CLASS	FREQ/AS OF DATE/DUE DATE	COPIES/ FORM	ON/OFF BASE RECIPIENTS
DB.CACE1EUN.AMAT	Requirements Tables	TAPE/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CACE1FUN.E8AT	Additive Master File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CACE1GUN.I2AT	Reparable Generation/Spares Cross Ref	TAPE/U	SA/SA/MAR; SEPT	1	LIBRARY
DB.CACM1AUN.I4HT	Equipment Stock Number Leadtime File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CAD92AUN.NHDT	DIPEC Data	TAPE/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CAD92BUN.PH2T	DIPEC Net Requirements Assets Data	TAPE/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CAKA2AUN.ORKT	Selected Vehicle Data File	TAPE/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CAKAZAUN.ORKT	Selected Vehicle Data	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CAMI2BUN.O9NT	Sorted Requirements Assets Data	TAPE/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CAMI2CUN.PKJT	Cross Reference Data	TAPE/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CAPI2AUN.I4FT	VAMOSC Asset History	TAPE/U	SA/June; Sept	1	LIBRARY
DB.CAPI2BUN.NRAT	VAMOSC In-Use Detail	TAPE/U	SA/June; Sept	1	LIBRARY
DB.CBG12AUN.J090	Buy/Budget Costs by Stock Number	TAPE/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CBLD07UN.DAT3	Net Requirements by Weapon System	TAPE/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CBLD08UN.DAT4	Net Requirements by Location	TAPE/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CBLD09UN.DAT5	Weapon System Projected Assets	TAPE/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CBLD09UN.DAT5	Weapon Systems Projected Assets	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY

PCN/DSN/RCS	FULL TITLE	MEDIA/ CLASS	FREQ/AS OF DATE/ DUE DATE	COPIES/ FORM	ON/OFF BASE RECIPIENT
DB.CBLD10UN.DAT6	Projected Assets by Location	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CBLD10UN.DAT6	Projected Assets by Location	TAPE/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CBLD11UN.DAT7	Phased Assets by Stock Number	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CBLD11UN.DAT7	Phased Assets by Stock Number	TAPE/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CDG61AUN.F225	NRL Data	TAPE/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
DB.CDG62FUN.F250	PRA Data	TAPE/U	SA/SA/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID416.PRG.MASSADD	SRTD Program Data	TAPE/U	SA/4 Days after D087 Update	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID416.PTF.MASSADD	Time Phased Data File	TAPE/U	SA/4 Days after D087 Update	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID424.VAP.MASSADD	Sorted Valid PCTM	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID424.VAW.MASSADD	Sorted Valid WRM	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID425.GAL.MASSADD	Sorted GAIN/LOSS File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID425.GAL.MASSADD	Sorted GAIN/LOSS File	TAPE/U	SA/4 Days after D087 Update	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID425.RAR.MASSADD	Net Rqmts by ADD Rqmt ID	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID425.RAR.MASSADD	Net Rqmts by ADD Rqmt ID	TAPE/U	SA/4 Days after D087 Update	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID425.RSR.MASSADD	Net Requirements by SRAN	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID425.RSR.MASSADD	Net Rqmts by SRAN	TAPE/U	SA/4 Days after D087 Update	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID425.RWB.MASSADD	Net Rqmts by WRM Base CD	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY

PCN/DSN/RCS	FULL TITLE	MEDIA/ CLASS	FREQ/AS OF DATE/ DUE DATE	COPIES/ FORM	ON/OFF BASE RECIPIENT
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID425.RWB.MASSADD	Net Rqmts by WRM Base CD	TAPE/U	SA/4 Days after D087 Update	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID425.RWQ.MASSADD	Sorted Rqmts by Weapon System	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID425.RWQ.MASSADD	Sorted Rqmts by Weapon System	TAPE/U	SA/4 Days after D087 Update	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID425.SCN.MASSADD	Sorted Section	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID425.WSN.MASSADD	Net Rqmts by Weapon System	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID425.WSN.MASSADD	Weapon System Net Rqmts	TAPE/U	SA/4 Days after D087 Update	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID426.IBP.MASSADD	Sorted Item Buy Position	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID426.IBP.MASSADD	Sorted Item Buy Position	TAPE/U	SA/4 Days after D087 Update	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID426.ISC.MASSADD	Sorted EQP I&S Subgroup Flat File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID426.ITC.MASSADD	Sorted EQP Item Cycle Flat File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID426.PRS.MASSADD	Sorted Asset Reduction Control	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID426.PRS.MASSADD	Sorted Asset Reduction Control	TAPE/U	SA/4 Days after D087 Update	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID427.ADD.MASSADD	Sorted Add Requirement	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID427.ADD.MASSADD	Sorted Add Rqmt File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID427.PRN.MASSADD	Sorted PCTM Reg File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID427.PTS.MASSADD	Sorted PCTM Sub File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID427.WRN.MASSADD	Sorted WRM Reg File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY

PCN/DSN/RCS	FULL TITLE	MEDIA/ CLASS	FREQ/AS OF DATE/ DUE DATE	COPIES/ FORM	ON/OFF BASE RECIPIENT
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID427.WSU.MASSADD	Sorted WRM Sub File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID428.AGE.MASSADD	Sorted Age Group	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID428.CPR.MASSADD	Sorted Comp SGM PULE	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID428.CSG.MASSADD	Sorted EQP Comp Subgroup Flat File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID428.CSQ.MASSADD	Sorted Non-Aligned File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID428.CSQ.MASSADD	Sorted Non-Aligned	TAPE/U	SA/4 Days after D087 Update	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID428.ITQ.MASSADD	Sorted Item – QTR	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID429.AIT.MASSADD	Sorted AFIF Item File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID429.PTA.MASSADD	Sorted PCTM Auth File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID429.SIT.MASSADD	Sorted SRAN Item File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID429.SNA.MASSADD	Phased Assets File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID429.SNA.MASSADD	Phased Assets	TAPE/U	SA/4 Days after D087 Update	1	LIBRARY
RDBPROD.TSC.DBID429.WRM.MASSADD	Sorted WRM Auth File	TAPE/U	Q/EOQ/1 CD	1	LIBRARY